

CITY LIGHTING Committee Sends Six Tenders to the Council

MOTION RECOMMENDING LOWEST TENDER VOTED DOWN.

The Fire and Light Committee met yesterday afternoon at the tender of the city lighting contract. After considerable discussion it was decided to send tenders up to council for that body to choose from without recommendation.

The committee recommended the lowest tender, however, voted down. A special meeting of the City Council will be held tomorrow to take these tenders into consideration.

Mr. Badger, City Electrician, read a report on the cost of a municipal electric plant. He gave an array of figures, based upon steam as motive power, and came to the conclusion that 1,500 lamps could be supplied at the rate of \$72.42 each.

Ald. Ames filed a copy of an electrical journal, showing that the city of Bangor, Maine, got its light for \$35 per lamp.

The reading of the letters was then begun. The most noteworthy perhaps was one from the St. Lawrence Power Company—the lowest tender. It was signed by Mr. M. P. Davis, president, and was in substance as follows:

The charter of this company was prepared by a special act passed by parliament at its last session, having been assented to on May 23 last, and such proceedings had been taken as are required by the act, for the organization of the company had been completed.

The company intended the power to be developed from the Soulanges canal under lease from the Dominion Government for a long term of years. There were no engineering difficulties, either in the development or in the transmission of the power, the distance from the city limits being about twenty-two miles. These details were given, as it has been openly stated on all sides that the price at which we have tendered is the lowest.

Mr. Badger had no hesitation in saying that in their own interest they would put in a thoroughly up-to-date lamp, known as the series alternating current enclosed arc lamp of 2,000 nominal candle power as required by the specifications, which will give a light equal if not superior to the best light now used in the city.

Within the past three years, over 20,000 of these lamps had been installed in cities in the United States, and were giving satisfactory service. Every precaution known to modern science will be employed to protect the public and give as good a light as can be afforded in any city.

To protect the development of this magnificent power, the city should acquire a franchise from the Dominion Government for all that part of the province west of and including the city of Three Rivers.

The transfer was first made to the Provincial Electric Power Company, and was confirmed by an order-in-council, and they had arranged with this company to utilize these rights.

The communication from the Lachine Rapids Land and Hydraulic Company, giving the names of the directors, declared the capital stock of the company was \$2,000,000. The lamp intended to be used would be the same as the city now has, and it is preferred that the enclosed arc would be installed. The kind of current was optional.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company declared their paid-up common stock was \$5,917,000 and bonds of \$1,800,000. The plan of the plant was approved, and it was pointed out that it was the intention to use the direct current lamp, as a voltage of 480, as specified, with either an open or enclosed lamp. The candle power would be 2,000 at the lamp terminal, or in other words, the company would supply as good results as now obtained.

the question as asked by your committee does not concern this matter. In the present report we can only guard ourselves by acts of parliament, and letters-patent which were presented to us.

There was no discussion on this document, but, it is expected, it will play an important part in the debate before the council.

An incident was the hearing of a delegation from the Federated Trades Council. First, Mr. Rodier attempted to speak, but was interrupted by Ald. Ames who was quired if the delegation had any credentials. The speaker grew very wrathful at this, and pounded the table: "No credentials," he shouted, "are demanded from the big corporations, but you only demand credentials from the workingman."

Ald. Ames explained that he had no desire to obstruct anybody. He acted only as a matter of precaution. He had been directed by members of the organization to demand credentials in such cases, as they had been imposed upon frequently.

Mr. Rodier was then permitted to speak, which he did, for the lowest tender. "Any price above \$60 a lamp he declared was theft, pure and simple."

The other half of the delegation was J. Mac. He flourished in the ears of the aldermen to accept the lowest tender, "and I hope you understood that."

So much voice caused considerable amusement. He concluded by saying, he would rather see the aldermen "divvy the \$40,000 up among themselves than give it to the Royal Electric."

This declaration was greeted with roars of laughter, and somebody enquired which was worse, to "divvy it up before or after."

MR. AMES PRESENTS MOTION. The table was once more clear for business, and Ald. Ames presented his motion for the lowest tender. It was an exhaustive motion, and read as follows:

1. Inasmuch as the present contract for electric street lighting expires on the 31st of December, 1901.

2. And inasmuch as the City Council, by public advertisement in the newspapers, called for tenders for a new contract, expressly stipulating therein that no offer would be considered unless the same were made upon the printed form supplied by the corporation, and unless said offer were deposited with the City Clerk before noon of the 15th, 1901.

3. And inasmuch as on June 15, inst. six bids from the following parties were received and opened by the Fire and Light committee, making the following offers:

Table with 3 columns: Price per candle, Cost per 1,300 lamps per year, Cost per 1,800 lamps per year. Includes entries for Standard Light & Power Co., Royal Electric, Lachine Rapids, Imperial Electric, Shawinigan Falls, and St. Lawrence Co.

4. And inasmuch as each of the above tenders did deposit with the City Treasurer an accepted cheque, payable to the city for the sum of \$50,000, the same to be forfeited to the city, if on receiving a contract, the successful bidder did not, within 30 days thereafter, enter into a notarial agreement with the city for the performance of the contract.

5. And inasmuch as the St. Lawrence Power Company is the lowest tender, offering to light the city at the rate of \$54.75 per annum, or at the rate of \$55.75 per annum, or a total of \$55,875 for five years.

6. And inasmuch as the tender of the present contract is at the rate of \$85 per lamp per year, or \$123,500 per annum, or \$617,500 for five years; that is to say, \$40.25 more per lamp; \$52,325 more per year; or \$261,625 more in five years; than the lowest tender of the St. Lawrence Company.

7. And inasmuch as the St. Lawrence Power Company is prepared, upon the signing of a contract with the city, to deposit a satisfactory bond, for the amount of \$200,000, the same to be forfeited to the city if the company shall fail to fulfil the obligations required by the contract and specifications.

8. And inasmuch as the St. Lawrence Power Company has acquired rights and are preparing to develop a water power, within 22 miles of the limits of the city (which, when completed, will render available 25,000 horse-power), thus making it necessary to transmit their power over a distance about equal to that over which power is being brought by the present contractor.

9. And inasmuch as the St. Lawrence Power Company is prepared when so ordered by council together with other companies, to put its wires underground, in such parts of the city as the council may designate.

000 should be deposited in the hands of the city. This was carried by a vote of four to two.

Ames' main motion was then put, and was defeated by the same vote, Ald. Ames and Bumbury in the affirmative, and Ald. Lavallee, Lamarche, Tansey and Chausse in the negative.

The sitting was ended by a motion from Ald. Lamarche to send all the tenders and documents to council. This was adopted.

CANADIAN SYNDICATE RUMORED HUGE COMBINATION OF COMPANIES IN CONNECTION WITH NIAGARA POWER.

Toronto, June 22.—The "World" this morning has the following: Some time ago the "World" announced a deal having for its object the amalgamation of the various Toronto light and railway companies and their connection with a power transmission line from Niagara Falls. It is now announced that Toronto interests are only a small part of the scheme, which is said to include not only the Toronto companies, but all the gas, electric light, street railway and power concerns within a hundred miles of Niagara Falls.

The deal is said to be engineered by New York, Toronto and Montreal capitalists and is supposed to be a Canadian copy of the International Traction Company of Buffalo, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls, and probably controlled by the same interests.

Among the companies said to be interested are the International Rapid Transit Company, the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Company, the St. Catharines gas and electric companies, the London gas, electric and street railway companies, the Hamilton Cataract Company and its subsidiaries, the Hamilton Gas Company and the Toronto gas, electric and street railway companies. Power lines will be built from Niagara Falls and the entire system run from that point. All competition will be cut off as there will be no customers for a rival company and the Morgan-Vanderbilt owners of the American side of Niagara Falls will own the whole of them.

The deal has been in progress for some time, and is understood to be very nearly closed, so far as most of the companies interested are concerned.

CANADA GAZETTE NOTES. EXPORT TAX ON CATTLE ABOLISHED.

Ottawa, June 22.—To-day's "Canada Gazette" announces the abolition of the tax at present collected on cattle shipped to the Dominion of South Africa. The War Secretary of State, Mr. Brodrick, informed a questioner in the House of Commons to-day that out of 63,000 tons in the concentration camps of South Africa thirty-four thousand were children.

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NEW YORK BOER WOMEN. New York, June 21.—An appeal has been issued for money to buy supplies for the women and children of the Vaal River Colony, who have been gathered in camps as part of the effort to end the Boer war. Among the signers of the appeal are the Rev. Dr. David James Murray, William Van Rensselaer, Edward Van Ness, Andrew D. Parker and the Rev. Herman D. Van Brockhuizen, of Pretoria.

A STOWAWAY DROWNED. PIET FOURIE A PRISONER.

Boston, June 22.—A stowaway, Cecil Gunn, who arrived on the steamer "Virginian" from Liverpool, and who was ordered deported by the immigration officials, was drowned yesterday afternoon in Black Rock channel in an attempt to escape to the shore, having jumped overboard, thinking to swim to the shore. Gunn was nineteen years old, and claimed his parents lived in Toronto.

A SERIOUS CHARGE. NEW CHINESE MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Pekin, June 21.—The Emperor has appointed Na Tung to be Chinese minister to Japan. This appointee is a Manchurian and was formerly vice-president of the Tsung li Yamen. He is reputed to be a "Boxer," and narrowly escaped being included in the list of Chinese officials who were beheaded at the demands of the powers. It is doubtful if Japan accepts Na Tung as minister from China.

GEN. O'GRADY-HALY'S RECALL. SHOT HIS WIFE.

Ottawa, June 21.—Word whispered around town yesterday afternoon that Major-General O'Grady-Haly, general officer commanding the Canadian militia, had been recalled by the Imperial authorities, caused considerable talk in local militia circles. It is understood that he was to have left next month, but that the Canadian government is desirous of retaining his services, and that he is accordingly to stay till September. It is not yet a year since Gen. O'Grady-Haly came to this country.

BY-LAW WAS NULL THE CONSEQUENCES OF AN IRREGULARITY.

Judge Curran rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Hanson et al. vs. the corporation of the village of Grand-Mere et al. This was an action taken against the corporation of Grand-Mere and the Stadacona Water, Light and Power Company, jointly and severally, on a debenture for \$3,125, and interest. The Stadacona Water, Light and Power Company undertook to build a system of water supply and sewerage for the use of the other defendant. Under a by-law passed by the municipality in 1899, it was stipulated that a guarantee of the bonds of the company should be given, under certain conditions, and the present plaintiffs now make their claim alleging that all the conditions were duly fulfilled. The Stadacona Company made default, and the corporation of Grand-Mere pleaded principally that the by-law referred to and the contract passed thereunder were null and void, because it was not submitted to the electors nor to the lieutenant-governor-in-council, as required by law.

In recent case of Hanson vs. the corporation of the village of Gatineau, the Court of Appeal held that, under sec. 27 of the charter of the Stadacona Company, when, instead of obtaining a vote of the electors, a petition signed by the ratepayers had been secured, the sanction of the lieutenant-governor-in-council was still necessary. In the Gatineau case the bonds were declared null, inasmuch as this authorization of the lieutenant-governor had not been obtained. Following that decision, the court in this instance, dismissed the action against the municipality of Grand-Mere, as the bonds were issued without the sanction of the lieutenant-governor to by-law. Judgment for defendants and costs against the Stadacona Company, the other defendant.

BOTHA'S ATTITUDE REPORTED SURRENDER DENIED.

London, June 21.—The secretary of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, declares that the rumors of the surrender of General Botha are unfounded.

The pro-Boer "Daily News" says it hears that the rebellion is spreading rapidly in Cape Colony. It says that it is stated that about six thousand inhabitants of Cape Colony, mostly farmers' sons, have joined the Boer commandos.

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PIET FOURIE A PRISONER.

LONDON, June 22.—A despatch to the "Central News" from Harris Smith states that Commandant Piet Fourie, who advised the Boers to surrender to the British, is now a prisoner with De Wet's troops. He was condemned to be shot, but it is believed that the sentence has been commuted.

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SHOT HIS WIFE.

Whitehall, N.Y., June 21.—George Middleton, a book and picture dealer, living at Pottersville, Warren county, shot and killed his wife, thirty years old, last night. The cause of the shooting is believed to have been jealousy.

THUNDERSTORMS.

Toronto, June 22, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 62.59; Kamloops, 76.54; Calgary, 72.42; Edmonton, 66.48; Qu'Appelle, 76.52; Winnipeg, 76.60; Port Arthur, 62.50; Parry Sound, 78.54; Toronto, 78.53; Ottawa, 78.58; Montreal, 78.62; Quebec, 78.54; Halifax, 64.56.

NIAGARA CAMP OVER.

Niagara Camp, June 22.—The camp of 1901 virtually concluded yesterday with a sham fight. Only the marching out remains. It has been a most satisfactory training, not only to the corps taking part in it, but also to the authorities. At the end of the field day, which brought the drills of the year to a noisy conclusion, Col. Otter expressed himself to the commanding officers as extremely well satisfied with the camp, alike on the grounds of order and discipline, and of military progress made. It has proved enjoyable, and the progress made would have seemed incredible to a soldier of the old school.

MR. POPE'S CATTLE RANCH.

Calgary, N.W.T., June 22.—Mr. Rufus Pope, M.P., Compton, Que., has selected a site for a cattle ranch fifty miles north-west of here and is having his herds removed under his personal supervision.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND LIBERAL RANKS DIVIDED OVER THE BOER WAR.

London, June 21.—The principal topic discussed by the afternoon papers here to-day is the split in the Liberal party. The air is thick with rumors of expulsions and resignations. The imperialists declare Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, must find his position untenable. The pro-Boers advocate the ostracism of Mr. Herbert H. Asquith, the former Liberal Home Secretary, who made a speech at a Liberal dinner yesterday evening. Mr. Asquith declared that Boer independence was impossible, and said the Liberals favored a free, federated South Africa, on the lines of Canada and Australia. Mr. Asquith further said that Liberals holding his views had been branded as schismatics, but they had not changed their views, but always condemned the war policy, and that they considered it must now be left for the judgment of history. Mr. Asquith said that at the beginning of the war he believed it was possible to restore the status of the two South African republics, but that he was now a reluctant convert to the necessity of annexation. He looked forward hopefully to the time when these distractions would be ended, and said that they all worked unitedly for Liberal reform and progress.

By his trenchant speech Mr. Asquith achieved the complete severance of the two wings of the Liberal party. This was done to the great joy of the Conservatives, whose press organs this morning cannot find words sufficient to applaud his courage and honesty. The press is of the opinion that the party of many leaders will now find greater difficulty than ever in discovering who is the real leader of the party.

The "Daily Chronicle" hails Mr. Asquith as "the true leader" and calls upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to declare with equal explicitness whether he will still follow Mr. John Morley's banner.

The "Daily News" says that the smouldering discontent of those calling themselves Liberal-imperialists has at last burst into flame, and that it is deplorable that Mr. Asquith, of all men, should seem to head the movement of those which can end in nothing but the repudiation of Liberalism. "It is the duty of the Liberals," says the "Daily News," "now loyally to support Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman."

The Marquis of Ripon writes: "I am filled with shame at the description of the so-called refugee camp. The fair fame of the country and the reputation for manliness of our people are at stake. No condemnation of the system is too strong."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman attempts to pour oil on the troubled waters with a letter explaining that he has never thought of blaming the soldiers, but condemned those who are responsible for instituting the concentration camps, as every hardship inflicted on the women and children can only prove an impediment to the settlement of the long struggle.

New York, June 22.—The "Tribune's" London correspondent says: Mr. F. C. Gould, who is the best Liberal campaigner in England, hits off the political situation in a comical cartoon representing the leaders of the Opposition in a boat, rowing at sixes and sevens, and an old lady at the stern crying out: "Oh, please do try and pull together, it's so dreadfully uncomfortable." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's position, after this week's carnival of blunders, is unenviable but not absolutely impossible. If he were to resign the leadership of the Opposition it would be impossible to bring together the right and left wings of the party under the direction of anyone else. His retention of the leadership is necessary in order to prevent the break-up of the Liberal party. Mr. Asquith and Sir Henry Fowler are farther removed from Messrs. Morley, Lloyd-George, Labouchere and Massingham than they are from the Tory side, and the recent series of contretemps by which the faction spirit has been embittered makes Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman a heaven-sent compromise leader, facing in every direction, and turning like a weathercock. This exhibition of Liberal disunion occurs when the ministry itself is convicted of political incapacity.

The Radical split is regarded in some quarters as the most acute crisis known in parliamentary life since the memorable rupture of the Liberal party on the home rule bill. The collision between Imperialists and anti-Imperialists had long been foreseen, and it is believed that nothing could have averted it except the termination of the war in South Africa. At a late hour last night the excitement had begun to cool down, and it seems tolerably that for the present, at all events, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will not reply to Mr. Asquith's utterances either by speech or letter.

DROWNED WHILE DRIVING MRS. STANLEY WILLETT LOSES HER LIFE AT CHAMBLAY CANTON.

Chamblay Canton, Que., June 21.—While out driving last evening Mr. Stanley Willett and his wife were, with their horse and trap, precipitated into the canal about a mile and a half from this village, and before help could reach them Mrs. Willett was drowned. The body was recovered shortly after the accident.

FIREWORKS EXPLODED DISASTROUS FIRE AT PATERSON NEW JERSEY.

New York, June 21.—Fourteen persons were killed and a number injured to-day as the result of an explosion among a large quantity of fireworks in the store of Abraham M. Ritterberg, at Paterson, N.J. The cause of the explosion is not known. The property loss will not exceed thirty-five thousand dollars.

The explosion occurred shortly after the noon hour and many of the occupants of the building were out for dinner. The building in which the explosion occurred was a frame tenement, four stories high, with stores on the ground floor. The middle store was occupied by Ritterberg. Ten families occupied flats in the building. Had the explosion happened half an hour later the number of deaths would probably have been several hundred, as adjoining the wrecked building was No. 3 school, in which were hundreds of children. Not only was the school damaged, but large quantities of wreckage were hurled into it. As it was, some of the school children playing near the school house were injured.

So great was the force of the explosion that a boy playing in the street half a block away was lifted from his feet and hurled against an iron fence and one of his legs broken. The windows of every house in the neighborhood were smashed and families seated at their dinners were thrown from their chairs to the floor. The men of the fire department were soon on the scene but the building was in flames and it took the firemen all they could do to save the buildings in the vicinity.

IRISH LANGUAGE DEAD ATTEMPT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO REVIVE INTEREST IN IT DEFEATED.

London, June 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Thomas O'Donnell (Nationalist) moved in favor of the Irish Education Board including the Irish language as a subject of instruction in Irish schools. In his speech, supporting the motion, Mr. O'Donnell declared that the Irish members of the House meant to make Irish a living language.

Mr. John Dillon, former leader of the Nationalist party, seconded Mr. O'Donnell's motion in a strong speech, in which he resented the attempt of the Board of Education to banish the Irish language, and declared that if this demand was refused the Irish people would have the board swept away. Mr. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, complained of the manner of the Irish members in treating the question. He complained that the plans were provisional, and said it was a matter which ought to be delegated to the board. Mr. O'Donnell's motion was defeated by a vote of 107 to 55.

AN OMAHA TORNADO SIX PEOPLE KILLED AND EIGHT-FUL DAMAGE WROUGHT.

Omaha, Neb., June 21.—Special despatches from Naper, Neb., coming via Stuart, Neb., because of the interrupted communication, tell of the frightful work of a tornado which visited that vicinity last night, the details being obtainable this evening for the first time. The following despatches have so far been received:

One of the most destructive tornadoes that ever occurred in Nebraska rushed down the Keshapaha River at six o'clock on Thursday evening. One family of seven are killed or fatally injured, and but of another family of six two are killed and the rest, except the father, are seriously or fatally injured. Those killed or fatally injured are Jacob Greening, father, aged 40; Mrs. Jacob Greening, mother, still living, but not expected to survive; Grace Greening, aged 13, seriously injured; Margaret Greening, aged 7, killed; Maggie Greening, aged 9, killed; John Greening, aged 2, killed. The father of the Greening family was found a quarter of a mile from the house, badly mangled. Both arms and legs and back were broken, and there is no chance for his life. Six hours before the storm the sun was shining. The storm cloud appeared about five o'clock and travelled down the Keshapaha river. It seemed to rise and skip some houses, and then swoop down and demolish everything. The tornado was preceded by a severe hail-storm. Several horses and cattle are reported killed by lightning. Everything in the track of the storm was destroyed.

Out of the Anderson family of six, two children, Ida and Clara, aged respectively seven and eight, were killed, and the mother, her daughter Bertha and son Theodore, aged respectively ten and twelve, seriously injured. August Anderson, the father, was away from home at the time.

No other casualties are yet reported. All communication is broken and it is impossible to learn what damage the storm did along the river west of where the Greening and Anderson families were found.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

Funeral notices for the deceased must be accompanied by the name and address of the person who has arranged for the funeral, and by the name and address of the person who has arranged for the obituary notice.

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THE S. CARSLY CO Limited

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

JUNE 22nd, 1901.

EXTRAORDINARY SELLING IN

COLORED DRESS GOODS

ALL REDUCED FROM 33 1/2 TO 60 PERCENT OFF.

The army of assistants in the Dress Goods Store was not sufficient for yesterday's demand. Such throngs were never seen before. To avoid overcrowding Monday, the Company has divided the stock into four different lots and placed them on separate tables, so that ladies can make their own selections without assistance from salesmen.

FOUR DRESS GOODS VALUES.

NO. 1 LOT. This lot consists of Fancy Dress material suitable for Summer Dress Skirts, etc., the prices of which range from 27c to 40c. Your choice Monday..... 19c. NO. 2 LOT. This lot contains many Fancy Dress Materials in newest designs, assorted weaves, they sold from 43c to 50c. To be cleared Monday..... 25c. NO. 3 LOT. This elegant lot of Fancy Dress Goods all new and stylish, many of them sold at 55c, and some of them up to 75c. Monday's Special price..... 38c. NO. 4 LOT. Pretty novelty Dress Fabrics, fine silk and wool mixtures, including plaids, chevrons, etc., the cheapest of them sold at 60c, most of them at 75c. All one price Monday..... 42c.

A HUGE SALE OF

DAINTY WASH FABRICS.

Monday The Big Store will offer thousands upon thousands of yards of Dainty Wash Fabrics, including Point d'Italie Muslins, Brussels Gingham, Mousseline d'Alsace, etc., at about half their actual cost.

150 pieces Point d'Italie Muslins, Toile des Indes Muslins, Belgium Dress Gingham in pretty silk stripe effects, neat checks, newest colorings, worth 30c. Special..... 15c. 180 pieces New Brussels Gingham, Fancy Piques in a large variety of lace pattern effects, checks and floral designs, latest colorings, worth 37c. Special..... 18c. 130 pieces Mousseline d'Alsace Dress Muslins, Mercerized Gingham in selected colorings, dainty patterns, the latest in Summer Dress Fabrics, worth 50c. Special..... 30c.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS. Pure Grass Bleached Table Cloths, beautiful designs, with Napkins to match. Cloths—Size, 2 by 2 yards. \$1.55. CLOTHS—Size, 2 by 2 yards, \$1.55. 5-8 Napkins to match, \$1.65 doz. CLOTHS—Size, 2 by 2 yards, \$1.90. 5-8 Napkins to match, \$1.90 doz. CLOTHS—Size, 2 by 2 1/2 yards, \$2.00. 5-8 Napkins to match, \$1.65 doz. CLOTHS—Size, 2 by 2 1/2 yards, \$2.30. 5-8 Napkins to match, \$1.90 doz. CLOTHS—Size, 2 by 3 yards, \$2.85. 5-8 Napkins to match, \$1.90 doz. BLEACHED SHEETING. 72-inch Plain, 21c to 42c yard. 80-inch Plain, 28c to 48c yard. 90-inch Plain, 31c to 55c yard. 72-inch Twill, 23c to 43c yard. 80-inch Twill, 34c to 50c yard. UNBLEACHED SHEETING. 72-inch Plain and Twill, 15c, 20c yd. 80-inch Plain and Twill, 23c yard. 90-inch Plain and Twill, 26c yard. WHITE PILLOW COTTONS. 40-inch Special, 11c, 14c, 16c yard. 42-inch Special, 12c, 16c, 19 1/2c yd. 44-inch Special, 13c, 18c, 21c yard. 46-inch Special, 14c, 20c, 23c yard.

BUTTERICK'S FASHION SHEET FOR JULY NOW OUT.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited, 1785 to 1783 NOTRE DAME ST. 184 to 184 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

Ladies if you want your shirt waists and your linen to look

JUST RIGHT

Send them to the

TROY LAUNDRY

TEL. 3644. 8 to 12 Inspector Street.

Suburban Service—Tuesdays and Fridays.

CLARKE'S

FOR SOUVENIRS

OF ALL KINDS. COLORED CHINA NOVELTIES, STERLING SILVER ENAMEL GOODS, SPOONS, ETC.

LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY. 2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

OPAL And Pearl Cluster Ring.

Genuine Opal and Ten Real Pearls. Solid Gold Setting. Extra good value Single Stone Opal Rings. Solid Gold Settings, \$2.50 to \$4.50.

D. BEATTY, 137 ST. PETER STREET, Opp. 'Witness' Office.

Seath Tailoring

Is based on over half a century's experience and abundant facilities, and is exact and scientific work. You choose from an extensive stock of personally selected imported wools. We leave nothing undone to please every customer. Trousers \$4.00 and up.

ROBERT SEATH & SONS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 1817 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

BARKER FOUND GUILTY. New York, June 21.—After fourteen minutes' consideration the jury in the trial of Thomas G. Barker for assault with intent to kill the Rev. Mr. Keller, brought in a verdict of guilty. Immediately after the verdict was announced, Mr. Winkle, counsel for the defence, moved to have it set aside on the ground that it was not in accordance with the evidence, which was promptly denied. Counsel then said that he would appeal the case, and asked that the defendant be admitted to bail. The Court said that bail would be fixed at ten thousand dollars. Judge Blair also stated that he would sentence Barker on Thursday next. Barker was then taken to the county jail.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street.

JUNE 22nd, 1901.

SUMMER HOUSE NEEDS

At Bargain Prices. LABELLE REFRIGERATORS.

'The best yet.' Perfect and free circulation; 6 walls, charcoal lined throughout, kiln dried ash, no inside wood exposed, beautiful finish, metallic shelves, removable ice rack, cold air circulation saves the ice and keeps the food. Don't miss this chance, \$10.00 size for \$7.50, \$12.00 size for \$9.75, \$14.00 size for \$11.50, \$16.00 size for \$12.75, \$17.50 size for \$13.75, \$20.00 size for \$15.75.

AUTOVALVO BLUE FLAME OILSTOVE. The best Oil Stove in the market, has no wick, gives an intensely hot blue flame, no valves, no danger, no smell. Call and see this stove demonstrated.

NOTE THE PRICES. 2 Burner Stove, worth \$8 for \$6.25. 3 Burner Stove, worth \$11.50 for \$8.50. Double Wall Ovens, worth \$3.50 for \$2.10.

SCREEN DOORS. 20 only Fancy Screen Doors, beautifully made with cross bars and finished in light colors, just the door for the front of the house, all sizes, worth \$1.85, while they last only \$1.00 ea.

7 ONLY HARDWOOD ICE CHESTS. All hardwood, charcoal lined throughout, best zinc, metallic racks, no wood exposed, 4 only, worth \$7.00, to go at \$3.95; 3 only, worth \$8.00, to go at \$4.45.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. Metcalfe St. Terms Cash. Telephone Up, 933.

Our SUMMER SUITINGS

In All the Latest Materials.

Such as FLANNELS, SERGES and HOMESPUNS, are correct in every detail. Exclusive Designs. Prices Right.

G. STEPHENSON, Tailor and Importer, 259 St. James Street. FOX'S PATENT PUTTEES.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 22.

ELGIN BASIN SEWER.

FINANCE COMMITTEE ANNOYED WITH THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS — NOTRE DAME STREET EXPROPRIATIONS.

The Finance Committee had the Elgin Basin sewer question again before it yesterday, and after a rather long discussion decided to adjourn until Tuesday when the city attorneys are to submit a report as to who is responsible for the most of the work.

Ald. Martineau, chairman of the Road Committee, explained exactly how the difficulty had arisen. The city first proposed that the city should pay one-third of the cost of extending the outlet of the sewer from the Elgin Basin to a point below the St. Mary's current, the Harbor Commissioners to pay the remaining two-thirds. This proposition was rejected by the commissioners, and it was next proposed by the city that the Harbor Commissioners build the sewer and that a friendly suit be taken to ascertain how the cost of the work should be apportioned.

When this proposition was submitted to the Harbor Commissioners they simply laughed at it. Ald. Sadler—And these gentlemen are supposed to be citizens of Montreal, and interested in the city. What is the use of trying to do anything with such people.

Ald. Smith—It is a great pity that an agreement could not be reached to do something at once. The condition of affairs in the harbor is simply startling. The filth is being poured into a stagnant basin and remains there. It is shocking, and a great menace to public health. And every day the work is delayed and the cost of the work is being increased. The new sewer should have been laid along side the new dike wall; but Commissioners' street is being filled in. It will have to be excavated again and the cost of the work increased by at least twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. W. Robb, the city treasurer, presented the following report—To the Chairman of the Finance Committee: Sir,—In view of the largeness of the amount now rendered collectable, through the confirmation by the courts, of the rolls for the two sections of Notre Dame street west, and the hardship it would be, in many cases, to enforce immediate payment, I would respectfully direct your attention to the question of accepting installment payments.

This, would, of course, entail the carrying and renewing of so much of our 'Street Improvement Bonds' for a corresponding period, but the largeness of the amounts due would seem to warrant some such consideration. The total amount of the original assessment was \$47,000, of which about \$27,000 have been paid, leaving a balance of about \$20,000 due, chiefly by the parties who were not expropriated and consequently got no compensation. On this amount over \$75,000 of interest alone is now exigible. If this were paid by, say, 1st November of the current year, the capital might be spread over the four following years at 5 percent interest, where parties desired it, provided they obtained

the consent of a hypothecary creditors to a corresponding extension of the city's privilege.

Respectfully submitted, W. ROBB, City Treasurer. City Hall, Montreal, June 21, 1901.

It was decided to accept the treasurer's suggestion, the rate of interest, however, to be six percent instead of five.

WATT—THOMSON. A pretty wedding took place on June 19 at the residence of the bride's mother, 79 Faverd street, at half-past five, when Mr. D. Watt was married to Miss Bessie, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Robert B. Thomson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, of St. Matthew's Church. The bride, who was given away by her brother, looked very pretty in her bridal attire of organdy muslin and lace. She carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Jennie Miller, cousin of the groom, was also dressed in white muslin, and carried a bouquet of white carnations. Mr. A. Watt performed the duties of groomsmen. After the ceremony a reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Watt, who were the recipients of many beautiful presents, left a few hours later for western points.

MADE STRONG PROTEST. REAL ESTATE OWNERS FAVOR LOWEST LIGHT TENDER.

A special meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association was held last night in the Monument National, for the purpose of discussing the tenders for the electric lighting of the city. Mr. M. Nolan Delisle occupied the chair, and much interest was evinced in the proceedings.

The chairman, at the outset of the meeting, remarked that there was no reason why the citizens should buy an article at 85¢ when they could get it for 54¢.75, unless they wanted to pass as imbeciles. He did not blame the officers of the Royal Electric Company for having carried out its contract at \$124 a lamp; it was offered them, and they would have been fools if they had not accepted it; but there was now no reason why the city should pay \$85 a lamp when it could get it for \$54.75.

He further remarked, at another stage of the meeting, that under the act to prevent bribery and corruption in municipal and civic corporations, passed in 1895, if fifty citizens felt themselves aggrieved, and subscribed \$50 to cover the cost, they could go before a judge in chambers or elsewhere, and he was obliged to inquire into their complaints as to whether bribery had taken place or stocks had been speculated in in the giving of a contract. The penalty was very heavy.

The Hon. G. W. Stephens said that cheap light was almost as much an absolute necessity as bread and butter, and especially to the working classes. We could not get cheap light unless we had competition, and if the present civic contract was allowed to go into the hands of the Light and Power Company, there would be put out of competition the St. Lawrence Power Company, which would be a strong competitor in reducing rates here, so that those using electricity would get it at about half the present price.

He further remarked that if a man accepted a public trust and took an oath

to discharge to the best of his ability his duties towards his constituents, he was bound to accept the lowest tender. If it should happen that men were so blind to their reputation as to sacrifice it for a little present gain, the Real Estate Owners' Association would take all the legal steps in its power to vindicate the rights of the citizens of Montreal. Under the law mentioned by the president, there would be no difficulty in getting hold of, and punishing, every man who took anything in the shape of stock or money for his vote in the council. If this were once done, it would save the city thousands of dollars. The person who gave the money could, if he desired, recover it at any time; there was no prescription.

Resolutions were unanimously passed respectfully urging the association's representatives in council to accept the lowest tender, and binding the association to resist by all legal means any injustice to the city through the lowest tender not being accepted.

POLITICAL ECONOMY

PROF. FLUX WILL LECTURE AT MCGILL.

Mr. A. W. Flux, M.A., Stanley Jevons professor of political economy in the Owens College, Manchester, was appointed William Dow professor of political economy at McGill, at a meeting of the board of governors yesterday. Dr. J. I. Halsey was also appointed lecturer in pharmacology.

Prof. A. W. Flux graduated at Cambridge in 1877-8, being bracketed as senior wrangler in the mathematical tripos. In 1889 he won the Marshall University prize for political economy, and was elected a fellow of St. John's College in the same year. From 1893 he was Coadjutor lecturer in political economy in the Owens College, till he was appointed to the professorship in 1898. He has been president of the Manchester Statistical Society, and is secretary of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. He has published articles in many economic magazines, as well as in the 'Journal' of the Royal Statistical Society of London, and other learned societies. He was also for three years one of the secretaries of section 'P' of the British Association, and joint author of a report to the section in 1900.

MCGILL SUMMER RESULTS.

The following results of examinations in the McGill summer classes have been posted:

French (in order of merit)—G. D. Thomson, Fred. Macaulay, R. F. Gaunt, H. E. Walker, R. P. Wright, J. M. McDiarmid.

German, A division, class I.—Grace Griffin, Ada Dickson. Class II.—J. G. Archibald, Myra Bouchard, Bessie Craig. Class III.—Isabel McCoy.

B division, Class II.—G. M. Fenwick. Class III.—G. C. Couture, J. S. McDiarmid.

Geometry, Class II.—Thomson. Trigonometry and algebra, Class I.—French. Class II.—Baker. Class III.—Fenwick.

TO PREACH IN MONTREAL.

The Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D.D., rector of St. Michael and All Angels, Baltimore, will preach the sermon at the closing of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, on Thursday, June 27. At the same time the honorary degree of D.C.L. will be conferred upon him by the Chancellor. The Rev. Dr. Smith will preach in St. James the Apostle Church in this city at both morning and evening services on Sunday, June 30, and will give a lecture in the school hall of that church on Tuesday evening, July 2, proceeds in aid of the Richmond square mission. His subject will be 'A cavaller in search of a home.' There will also be songs by Miss Hollinshead before and after the lecture.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Among the recent arrivals at the Banff Springs Hotel in the Canadian Rockies were—Edward Whymper, G. W. F. Fenwick, C. Klucker, J. Bessonney, C. Kaufmann, London, Eng.; Major C. S. Veres, Piccadilly, London; Miss Rosamond Lyard, Col. and Mrs. Fanshawe, F. Armitage, S. F. Marshall, W. Bates, Walter Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gaunt, L. W. Compton, London; Mr. and Mrs. Cotterhill, Schofield, London; E. Prince, C. F. Maude, S. Powell, A. Walker, Capt. G. B. Mackenzie, London; John W. Earle, Liverpool; T. McNeil Anderson, Glasgow; Arch. McKillop, Miss McKillop, Manchester, Eng.; Chas. J. Brand, C

PIANOS for June Weddings.

WE hear that a large number are on the tapis this season. It is quite the thing to give pianos on these occasions. You want to be sure your gift will prove a lasting pleasure, and you can feel assured of this by selecting from our stock, which includes "KNABE," "DOMINION," "NEWCOMBE," "WILLIAMS," "KINGSBURY" and other leaders.

WILLIS & CO., EMPIRE BUILDING—2470-2472 St. Catherine St., near Mountain St.

Pianos to rent for the summer season. Mail orders carefully attended to.

'ONE THING I DO.'

AN ELOQUENT SERMON BY THE REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP AT BACK RIVER.

Last Sunday (June 16) St. Andrew's Church, Back River, celebrated its tenth anniversary. The services were well attended, and the church was prettily decorated with flowers. The morning service consisted of Matins and Holy Communion. Owing to the illness of the Rev. Canon Renaud, he was unable to officiate. The Rev. Thomas Everett, L.S.T., preached the morning sermon and officiated at Holy Communion. At evening, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., preached an instructive and invigorating sermon, part of which is given below. Mr. Troop has so often preached at the anniversary services, that now they would hardly seem complete without his aid. Mr. Troop preached from St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians iii., part of the 13th verse: 'One thing, I do.' You, no doubt, have often noticed these words in your own private reading. They were the words that marked the great characteristics in the life of the great apostle, viz., genuineness, reality and devotion to one thing. You always knew exactly where to find him, and you could always count upon him. As the hater and persecutor of Jesus Christ, or as the greatest missionary the world has ever known, there is nothing unreal about him. That is the very reason, I verily believe, why the Lord Jesus Christ singled him out for the peculiar honor which he bestowed upon him. Paul was thoroughly true, even when he was thoroughly mistaken, but as soon as the Lord Jesus had met him, and his eyes were opened, and he saw the terrible mistake he made in persecuting the Christians, he gave himself up body, soul and spirit to the Lord Jesus Christ. He was wholly devoted to one thing, and even his worst enemies were compelled to respect him. He says, 'Yea, verily, and I count all things to be loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord.' The eye of the great apostle was fixed on the goal, and what he saw, was the face and hand of the great Master who was coming again. He eagerly looked forward with an intense longing to that meeting with his Lord. This brings up a question about the resurrection. He did not mean or refer to the general resurrection of all from the dead, but what Paul intensely longed for, was a place amongst those who should rise first, and be caught up to meet him in the air, the resurrection of the Lord's own chosen ones. No persecution daunted him, no thought of suffering turned him from his purpose, he set his face as a flint. He looked through them all, and saw shining as the very sun the great vision of the face of Jesus Christ, the coming of the King in Glory, and the crown that awaited the faithful servant. There is not one of us here, who has the soul of a true man or woman, that can help admiring those who have given themselves up entirely to the cause they are advocating. We believe in Paul the apostle, and are quite sure he was mistaken. The change in his life, when he became a servant of Jesus Christ, shows that Christ is a reality, and a human life thus possessed by Christ is the noblest thing under the sun. There is a question that comes just here. Is this life confined to Saul of Tarsus only, or is it the life that is held out to all Christians? The answer is, that this life is not for a select few, but for all those who are worthy of the name they bear. It is a life of reality, freedom and power. You and I have met some who are genuine Christians, who see the stamp of the divine Master in their faces, and we cannot help admiring and respecting them whenever we meet them. Oh, the pity of it, that you and I who have been redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, and called to be the sons of God, that we should be so taken up with the things of this passing world, and are so lukewarm in the service of Jesus Christ. I long for better things for you, and I call upon you, who have your lives before you, to give them to the Master. It is the crown of a human life, and those who know you will be glad that Christ is living in you, as Christ living in Paul that made him what he was, and Christ living in you who are here to night can make you live beautiful lives to the honor and glory of His Name. I appeal to you, fathers and mothers, who are here, to bring your children up in the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ, that they may be called apart from the world to the service of Jesus Christ. To-night let us stand beneath the shadow of the cross and give ourselves afresh to him. To-night, I am reminded of the passing of time. It seems like a dream to think that this is the tenth anniversary of the opening of this church, and when we think of the time after time we have met in this place, and it has been my privilege to meet here, it makes me feel, what is it that our church stands for? What is it we gather here for? We gather here to meet our God, and to ask for forgiveness for our sins, that we may go forward strengthened to do his service. Friends, how is it with us? The days are rapidly passing. The one thing that makes our life worth living is to serve Christ, and to be ready to meet the coming King. We may be marked with the same stamp which marked out the great apostle. If we are willing to hunger and thirst for the same reality as St. Paul, he is able and willing to transfigure our lives and make them beautiful. Paul's last words were, 'I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord the righteous judge shall give to me at that day, and not only to me, but also to all them that have loved his appearing.'

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FRENCH FISHERMEN

A DISASTROUS SEASON AT ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON.

St. John's, Nfld., June 13.—The little French islet of St. Pierre-Miquelon is threatened with industrial disaster this year. The 10,000 fishermen who make it their headquarters are hopelessly behind in their catch, and there is but little prospect of their being able to recover themselves. Two causes have assisted in bringing about this condition of affairs, first, an accident to one of the steamers bringing out fishermen from France, and second, the rigid enforcement of the colonial bait act by the Newfoundland government.

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A FLATTERING OFFER.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 21.—The Brick Presbyterian Church, of New York, has extended a call to the Rev. Morgan Wood, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, in this city, at twelve thousand dollars a year. Dr. Wood came here from Toronto several months ago.

expensive decoration this season, the same as a year ago. It is worn just above and over the high collar of the gown, and has a pom-pom rosette at the back of the neck. For morning this scheme is effective, and the beauty of it at all times is that it is crisp and fresh. An aigrette of tulle for the hair is a pretty addition for evening or for a formal dinner. For shirt-waists the most practical and becoming neck finish is a wide, straight band of white lawn doubled, with a turnover collar to match the waist—something over an inch when finished, and taut double also, but untrimmed, and terminating in two long ends for a cravat. It must tie in a moderately tight little bow in front. It is not worth while to buy stocks and other neckwear that happen to strike the fancy, for at present the main point in any toilette is harmony, and accessories should be chosen with direct reference to the articles with which they are to be worn.

COLLARS AND TIES.
The new linen collars are not so high as those of last summer, but this does not mean that they are sufficiently low to warrant any real comfort, hence the favor with which the stocks are met. With the linen collar there is the trig little butterfly bow, so shaped before trying that it falls into the correct form when adjusted, and there is also the four-in-hand, which has always been more or less popular with shirt-waists. Then there are the Persian scarfs in stripes, easily made from the material as purchased by the yard. The stocks of colored linens and batistes are very pretty, and many women embroider them with the French knot. There is a veritable craze for this French knot on everything washable. It is embroidered on straps and on children's linen suits, and is most effective.

BELTS.
Belts all have the girle effect, and form a V point as far as possible in the front. This V shape at the front of the belt is really the all-to-be-desired feature of the summer waist, and if you wish to be entirely behind the times, then have a straight waist-line. Of course, the foundation of this effect is in the straight-front corset, and there are little schemes for cutting the skirt band down a little to help along; and then there is also a large hook that may be fastened to the corset, and thus afford an excellent discourager of the slipping-up tendency indulged in by skirts that are not cut exactly right. There are leather belts for outing skirts, or for shirt-waist suits, and they are usually joined by means of the pointed buckle. Some are laced with velvet having spiked ends, and some tie in front with the useful and popular pulley. The position belt is made with an ornamental like short coat-tails in the back. The buckle of polished metal in front is, however, the most indispensable feature of belts this season, and the buckle must be shaped correctly, or it will hinder the fit of the shirt-waist. Fancy, gold-braid figures are seen on many of the belts, and the belts themselves are cut with an outward flare of the leather to fit into the curve of the figure.

FLOWER HATS.
The flower hats this season are exquisite. The favorite shape is a large turban. The wire frame is covered with white tulle, and then the flowers are sewed to it one by one. The lightest purple mixed with the white pansies are delicate and exquisite in effect; and then there are also hats made entirely of leaves. Black hats always hold their own, and this season there are quantities of black roses used in the trimming. These black hats are most becoming when used to tone a colored costume. When worn with a black gown the effect is quite different. The soft light hats are crumpled into shapes that are fairly weird, but they are becoming, all the same, and are trimmed with rosettes of Liberty satin ribbon, with a jet buckle in the middle of the bows.

Y. M. C. A. NEWS.

Members of the foreign delegation in attendance at the Young Men's Christian Association's jubilee convention at Boston will come to Montreal next week for the purpose of giving the people of Montreal an opportunity of hearing them. Mr. Budge has called a public meeting for Thursday evening in the Association Hall. The delegates coming are: Messrs. J. Hoyer, J. van Bommel, Amsterdam; Em. Sauter, Paul Theis, the Rev. Adouards Sauter, T. Blanchard, Paris; The Geisendorff, Marcellus; the Hon. A. von Szilassy, Budapest; Herman Findeisen, St. Petersburg; Christian Phildius, the Rev. A. Hoffman, Geneva; Prof. James Barrelet, Lusanne; the Rev. A. Klug, Barmen; H. Helbing, Elberfeld; the Rev. F. Berlin, Herman Stobwasser, Johannes Diestelkamp, Eugen Wittmer, Berlin; Emil Winquist, Stockholm; A. H. da Silva, Oporto; the Rev. J. S. Motodo, Osaka; M. L. Rallia Ram, Lahore; S. T. Turtle, London.

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YEARS of experience rightly applied, thorough knowledge of the human foot and its requirements, and up-to-date methods are the causes of the supremacy of . . .

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These Shoes have what the fashionable young woman wants—the new leathers, latest shapes, and PERFECT FIT.

THE MODERN SHAPE.

Kid, Self Tip, heavy weight stitched soles, Toe Thick at the end

Military Heel, it is both comfortable and stylish, and the very latest shoe fad—Same in Lace.

5 widths, A. B. C. D. E. Sizes 2½ to 7.

Price.....\$3.95. Less 5 p.c. Cash.

Same as cut in Black Vici Kid, Cloth Top, Button and Lace, Pat Tip.

4 widths, B. C. D. E. Sizes 2½ to 7.

Also Tan Cloth Top, Button, 2½ to 7. Widths B. C. D.

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FRENCH FISHERMEN

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TEMPERANCE MEETING IN SCOTSTOWN.

(Special Correspondence to the 'Witness'.)

Scotstown, June 21.—A meeting of the citizens of Scotstown was held on Friday, June 14, in the town hall, to protest against the bottle's license which has been granted by the government in our town. The hall was filled with a large and influential gathering, all creeds and nationalities being represented. As we have a prohibitory by-law, passed by our council several years ago, and about ninety percent of our citizens are in favor of temperance, feeling runs very high that license should not be forced on us.

The Mayor, Mr. F. G. Roy, was in the chair, and on the platform with him were the Rev. Mr. Lemieux, the Rev. Mr. Bishop, the Rev. Mr. McKenzie and Mr. E. M. McKay. After a few remarks by the Mayor, Mr. E. M. McKay explained the object of the meeting and bore testimony to the benefits of prohibition in Scotstown and neighborhood.

The Rev. Mr. Lemieux was then introduced and spoke a few words in English finishing with a stirring temperance address in French, strongly protesting against license in our town. The Rev. Mr. Bishop and the Rev. Mr. McKenzie also gave excellent addresses. Mr. J. Black, Mr. R. B. Scott, Mr. D. B. McLennan, Dr. Mooney and Mr. W. F. Bowman also spoke against license.

The meeting was enlivened by vocal and instrumental music, also selections on the zophonone. A committee was formed to carry on the work, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Lemieux (convener), the Rev. Mr. Bishop, the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Mr. R. B. Scott, Mr. Charles Nodding, Mr. E. M. McKay and Mr. Cartwright.

TO BE INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Alturas, Cal., June 21.—The grand jury of Madoc county, which has been investigating the lynching on May 30 of Calvin Hall, his three sons and Daniel Yantis, for alleged thefts, has returned three indictments for murder. Robert Leventon, Isom Sades and James W. Brown are the persons named. It is understood that evidence was brought out by the investigation showing that these three men were the principal participants in the events leading up to the lynching.

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D. DRYSDALE,
Fine Tools and Hardware,
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Prompt service and satisfaction assured the customer

THE VETERANS PARADE.
Evidently the French-Canadian veterans intend to be represented as numerously as possible in the St. Jean Baptiste procession Major Lapointe, as commandant, now asks the veterans to turn out on Monday. The place of meeting is 1521 Notre Dame street. The veterans are asked to wear dark clothes and a dark felt hat. They are also asked to wear their medals.

FASHION REVIEW FOR JULY

(Condensed from 'The Ledger Monthly'.)

Of all the gowns of the year, none appeals to the heart of a woman quite the same as does the summer gown of muslin and lace and other fabrics that belong with the season. There is something about a lawn gown that appears to be within the reach of the home woman. Even if she does her own sewing all the time, she puts the shears into wool goods and into silk with more or less trepidation, but with a cambric or a dimity it is different. Even if she is no great dress architect, she can still see the ruffles and the 'frou frou' of a muslin frock even before it is cut from the piece, and from the color and her past experience she knows whether it is becoming to her or not. Then, too, summer goods are so inexpensive that if made at home any woman can afford quite an outfit; for after all it is the linings, or 'findings,' as the essentials are called, that bring the cost of a wool or silk gown up to the limit figure, and all these are escaped in a muslin gown.

THE MUSLIN GOWN.
The foundation skirt of a muslin gown is of importance, and it is as well to make it first, even if it is nothing but a petticoat. Whether of muslin or silk, it must be made and finished with its ruffles just exactly like a dress skirt. It is indeed the underskirt of the gown, for upon it depends the appearance of the muslin gown itself. This petticoat should have a slight sweep, and the required flare about the feet at the front and sides. If you have an old or half-worn taffeta skirt, it will prove of value in this particular. In making a thin gown of, we will say, Swiss muslin, make the taffeta skirt with a deep silk accordion-plaited founce. Cover this with a circular founce of the muslin covered with inch-wide bias folds running round, and overlapping each other just enough to hide the edge and the stitching. Then the skirt proper falls over this founce like a tunic, and has a pointed or scalloped edge finished with lace. The waist should have a lace guimpe, and may be finished simply with a fichu if it is becoming. Or it may be finished with a lace or silk bolero. Silk boleros to match the skirt lining are a pretty feature of the summer season.

SKIRTS.
There are really two extremes in skirts this season, for besides the one just described, there is the almost straight skirt with the inverted box-pleat which is released at the knees. The skirt with the yoke also appears. This has the straight panel front, and the fullness is gathered instead of plaited to the yoke. The skirt is trimmed around the hem with feather-stitched bands of silk, or stitched tucks.

TULLE FIXINGS.
Tulle for the neck is a smart and in-

Weekly Calendar.

DOMINION BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIPS

19th ANNUAL MEET, C. W. A. Under the auspices of the Point Amateur Athletic Association on the Board Track (Queen's Park) Montreal, July 1st 1901.

AMATEUR EVENTS—1 Mile Novice, 1-3 Mile, and 3 mile Handicap (Open) 1-4 Mile, 1-2 Mile, 1 Mile, and 5 Mile, Championships. PROFESSIONAL—1-4 Mile, 1-2 Mile, and 1, and 5 Mile.

ADMISSION—25c, 35c, 50c. F. I. GREENFIELD, Chairman. J. E. TOWNSEND, Sec. Meet Committee. NOTE—Association members' passes to grounds will be cancelled for that date. F. E. STARKE, Hon. Sec.

PRINTERS' PICNIC 1867-14th Annual - 1901. Tickets, Adults, 25c Children, 15c. At ISLE GROSBOS, on SATURDAY, July 13th. The Steamer leaves the LONGUEUIL WHARF (Hochelega) at 8 and 10 a.m., 12 noon and 2 p.m. (Notre Dame East Cars stop at Longueuil Wharf). Returning after 6 p.m. Ending with a First-class Moonlight.

A DAILY PLEASURE! To CABELLON and BACK, \$1.00. Palace Steamer "SOVEREIGN." Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine. Meet your friends at Hudson, Lake Two Mountains in afternoon, take 12:30 p.m. (noon) train C.P.R. Saturdays at 1:30 p.m. \$1.00.

Art Association, PHILLIPS SQUARE. GALLERIES OPEN DAILY, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Admission, 25 cents.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE CONVENTION. The MONTREAL DELEGATES will speak at the YOUNG MEN'S MEETING on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 8 O'CLOCK. Messrs. C. T. WILLIAMS, L. H. PACKARD, J. W. ROSS, D. A. BUDGE, and others. Brief, suggestive addresses, giving the salient points and best things of the most important convention yet held of the Associations on this continent.

WANTED 500 BUILDERS. To assist in building up the Kingdom of God upon earth. Apply "MEN'S OWN," Calvary Church, Guy street. SUNDAY, JUNE 23rd, 3 p.m., REV. MR. TAYLOR, Old Brewery Mission, will address the men.

Emmanuel Church. SUNDAY, JUNE 23. Rev. HUGH FIDLEY, B.A., Pastor, Will preach at both services. Evening Topic—"The Fetters of Habit." EVERYBODY WELCOME.

OLIVET CHURCH (BAPTIST). Corner Mountain and Osborne Streets. THE PASTOR, Rev. J. L. GILMOUR, B.A. will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. BAPTISM AT EVENING SERVICE. SUNDAY, June 23, 1901. STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL). Corner of Clark and Western Avenues. SUNDAY, June 23, 1901. 11 a.m.—Mr. RITCHIE BELL, Subject: SOUL WINNING. 7 p.m.—Mr. W. E. DYER, Subject: WISDOM'S WONDERFUL WAYS. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Corner of Manoe and Milton Streets. The Rev. C. Polk Goodson of Austin, Texas, Will preach at both services To-morrow. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers Invited.

MONDAY, JUNE 24. POSTPONED. Excursion advertised for Thursday evening, 20th inst., under auspices of East End Methodist Sunday-school, will take place MONDAY, 24th JUNE. Boat leaves Island Ferry Wharf, foot of Bonsecours street, at 8 p.m., and Longueuil Ferry Wharf at 8.15 p.m. TICKETS, 25c.

FREE Cooking Lessons...RESUMED IN... Y.M.C.A. Building DOMINION SQUARE, Monday, June 24th, at 7.30 p.m. Tuesday, " 25th, at 7.30 " Wednesday " 26th, at 3.30 " Thursday " 27th, at 3.30 " Every Lady Welcome.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY Football Competition. Association Football clubs desirous of competing for the Society's Trophy are requested to have their entries placed in the hands of the Secretary on or before July 1st, accompanied by the customary entry fee of one dollar. The drawing for the semi-final matches will take place in St. Andrew's Home, on Thursday evening, 4th July, at 8 o'clock. W. C. McALLISTER, Secretary.

Montreal Horticultural Society AND F. G. A. of Prov. Que. COTTAGE GARDEN COMPETITION. Entries close 29th June, 1901. 1. CITY—Cottage Gardens within the limits of the City of Montreal. 2. SUBURBAN—Cottage Gardens beyond the limits of the City of Montreal. 3. BACK YARD—Best kept Back Yard Garden. 1st and 2nd prizes will be awarded for each event. A. J. BOWLES, Sec.-Treas. P. O. Box 778.

JUNE EXHIBITION will be held in Mrs. JOHN H. E. MOLSONS Grounds, "Piedmont," (Pine Avenue) Head of Barometer St., Saturday afternoon, June 23rd. From 2 p.m. Open to the public. Admission Free. TAYLOR CHURCH. To-morrow evening the Rev. W. D. Reid, Taylor Church, will preach the seventh sermon of a series on "Factors in religious life," taking for his subject "The place of enthusiasm in morals and religion."

Calendar table for JUNE with days of the week and dates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00, with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy, postpaid in each case, to United States, Newfoundland and Canada, excepting Montreal. For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; \$2.00 on Northern Messenger; \$3.00 on Daily Witness. The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son, Witnesses Office, Montreal,' all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the Witness,' Montreal.

The Daily Witness. SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1901.

Those aldermen who are 'compassing sea and land' for the purpose of Frenchifying Logan's Park have at last hit on a name. They propose to call it Parc Lafontaine. Their prime object is not to honor Sir L. H. Lafontaine, who was certainly an ornament to the ministry and to the bench, and as such worthy of honor as most of the eponymic patrons of streets and squares. It is to get rid of an honored English name and substitute a French one of some sort. They first tried Parc National, but have found it necessary to hide behind a name which none dare ridicule. We doubt, however, if the history of this piece of sectionalism does much honor to a man who was of much broader build. One thing that should be considered in choosing names in Montreal is that they should not be words which one or the other section of the people will certainly mispronounce. The English will certainly maul this name as they do that of the mayor, by throwing the accent on the second syllable.

As a race the French are really not obdurate in their enmities. No troops ever fraternized more cordially than the French and British did at the time of the Crimean war. In China recently the French and German soldiers got along well together, and circumstances are conceivable under which they would become still more friendly. The long-cherished desire of the Emperor to visit France, and his frequent sincere protestations of friendship must, one would think, eventually have an effect on Frenchmen. It is said that he has often thrown out feelers as to what sort of a reception he would get should he visit Paris, but he never obtained an encouraging response. Now it is reported that he has cleverly planned to meet his troops returning from China by sea, accompanied by several warships, and on his way back to put in at Cherbourg, where the French northern squadron will be assembled. An interchange of visits with President Loubet would follow, and the ice at last be broken which has so long separated him from the object of his desire. It is a bright idea, and ought to succeed. France can lose nothing and might gain much, by courteously meeting the friendly advances of the Emperor William.

The writer who signs 'For the Churches' insists that the Young Men's Christian Association is a standing reflection upon the Church, and, as such, a menace to the welfare of the Church. We must own that we do not see the sequence. A standing reflection on the Church it certainly is; a menace it certainly is not. The longing, desire and prayer of the Head and Founder of the Church was that his followers might all be one, not only in the spirit, but in such outward fashion that the world might believe. That the churches are on the whole one in spirit no one can question. The more spiritual they become the larger do these things bulk in which they are one and the smaller those things which keep them apart. Indeed in so far as they are the Church of Christ at all they are necessarily, one. In so far as they differ they are not the Church but only churches. By his very signature our correspondent speaks not for the Church but for the churches. The Young Men's Christian Association represents the Church in action, not in all the phases of its duty to men, but in one, just as the Bible Society does in another, and the General Hospital in another. These are not rivals of the Church, but simply methods of its working—methods in which, to the joy of all, it is able to divest itself of hampering

denominationalism. There never was any outworking of the true spirit of Christianity that did not arouse terror and resentment in the minds of some. We forbade him because he followeth not with us.

The constitutional government of Cape Colony has been thrown in some degree into disorder by the war. Vast districts of the colony are under military rule, other districts are greatly disturbed, some of the members of the legislature are in prison as rebels, others lie under charges of treason, and it is believed that one or two are still rebels serving in the Boer ranks. If the legislature were called in session it is probable the Sprigg administration would be found not to possess the confidence of the majority of the members, and that no ministry but a pro-Boer one would be supported by the majority, which is Dutch. If the constitution is to be observed a session of parliament cannot now be long postponed. There are those who believe that it would be unwise to call a session of the legislature and risk the trouble that might be caused by a change of administration, and they are agitating for the suspension of the Cape constitution by the Imperial Parliament. Curiously enough, not a few of the Dutch pro-Boers of the colony have signed the petition for suspension. We would rather see the constitution maintained and the responsibility for the administration of the colony placed upon a Dutch government. If we are not mistaken, a Dutch ministry, once it was charged with the responsibility for the conduct of public affairs, would be found even more active than the pro-British one in putting an end to the invasion of the colony by the Boers. It would enlist Dutch sympathy throughout the country on the right side and would have the support also of the loyal British. The Dutch of Cape Colony do not at all like the results of the invasion, from which they are beginning to suffer severely.

Some journals in the United States have taken alarm over the silly story that 'Canadian fortifications are to be strengthened,' and want to know who Canadians are afraid of. The United States, they declare, has no designs against Canada. We believe this; but the United States is not the only possible enemy. The appearance of Russian cruisers off our Atlantic coast the last time there was danger of war with that country was an object lesson which has not been forgotten. Still, we do not think there is any need of fortifications, except at those points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts which are held and used by the British Government as bases for the royal navy. When Great Britain, shortly after Confederation, withdrew the troops from Canada, dismantled all the fortifications along the frontier of the Dominion and the republic, and disbanded the Royal Canadian Rifles, she inaugurated a policy from which she never since departed. That policy is one of friendship for, and confidence in, the good will of the United States. No one since that time has proposed the reconstruction of inland fortifications, and, though there may be jingoes on both sides who affect to think differently, the good sense of the two countries is agreed on the principle of maintaining peace. There really is nothing to quarrel over, certainly nothing serious enough to warrant the idea of an appeal to arms. But the Chicago 'Inter-Ocean' is rather extravagant when it says the United States could conquer Canada in three weeks. The same was said in the war of 1812-15, but history tells a far different story. It is hardly likely the United States will ever undertake such an enterprise, and still more unlikely that it would succeed either in three weeks or three years. But this sort of talk by persons assuming to speak for a great nation is hardly worth serious consideration.

A shock has been given to the Christian people of New York by the announcement that Mrs. Thomas H. Blair, president of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of Port Morris Congregational Church, and Miss Elizabeth Dickinson, secretary of the same society, had become converts to Mormonism. That Mormonism should carry on an active propaganda among church people, who are themselves the most active in sending missionaries abroad, is rather surprising. More so than that they should make occasional converts, for there are men and women in all churches liable to be blown about by every wind of doctrine. Of more importance is it to know the methods pursued by the Mormon missionaries. They insinuate themselves without being identified into the home of the people, and, where possible, into the prayer meetings of the churches. They neither preach nor teach Mormonism, but pretend to be devout missionaries of a humble Christian sect. They begin in holiness meetings, their plan being to encourage personal testimony, and some excellent people, in the fervor of conviction that they are attaining to a higher spiritual life, may

fall into the trap. Of great significance is the fact that the Mormons direct their efforts mainly to the conversion of women and girls, whom they deceive by solemnly declaring that polygamy does not exist. Yet facts are constantly coming to light which prove that it is still flourishing in Utah, where, as well as in adjoining states and territories, the Mormons are building up a politico-religious organization which may yet produce an infinitude of trouble for the government and people of the United States. Pastors of churches to which strangers are invited should take care that wolves in sheep's clothing do not find an entrance to the hearts of their people.

The defeat of the Dunkin Act in Richmond, the last stronghold of prohibition in this province, chiefly means that the French have so gained ground on the English in that county that their views prevail. Their clergy were, we understand, in favor of the act, but the people prefer the licensed barroom to prohibition. We do not deduce from this that they are any more partial to the barroom than the English. In fact, that they are not proud of their position is proved by the fact that not a man in the county was found willing to stand up at any of the meetings and defend the license system. That unholy task was left exclusively to the emissaries of the trade. But opposition to prohibition would seem to have become a matter of race jealousy with them. At least that was the principle that was appealed to by the advocates of license, who flooded the county in the interests of the liquor trade, which made the reduction of this redoubt of prohibition a national affair. One of the most effective appeals made was to the ignorant. Speakers for prohibition pointed out that a large proportion of the petitioners for repeal could not sign their names. Nothing was said as to the nationality of these names, but this exposure was harped upon throughout the contest as an insult to the French, to be resented by inviting the liquor trade into the county. The implication would seem to be that liquor and ignorance will always be found in full sympathy. We are not ourselves prepared to belittle the significance of the liquor victory. The argument of its advocates will be that those sections which have held prohibition longest will have none of it. They will also claim, with more truth, that national prohibition could only be enacted by running counter to the wishes, if not the convictions, of one large section of the people. For this defeat no blame certainly rests with the temperance workers of the county. Nowhere has there been a more heroic enforcement of the law, when it was law. Never was a more determined or more self-sacrificing fight put up than in the contest just closed. The temperance people have certainly done their duty. They must leave time and sad experience to do the rest.

The Imperial Bank of Canada is one of the most successful financial institutions in the country. Its progress is fairly described in the last three statements. The twenty-fourth annual balance sheet, published in May, 1899, showed earnings of 15.13 percent on a capital of \$2,000,000, and a 'rest' of \$1,300,000, or 65 percent. The twenty-fifth annual statement, published in May, 1900, showed that the bank had increased its capital during the year to \$2,458,603, and its 'rest' account to \$1,700,000, or 69 percent. The increase of capital during the year was necessarily gradual, and it is impossible to determine the exact ratio of profits on the average capital employed, but the net earnings amounted to \$365,579, or 14.42 percent on the total increased capital. The statement for the present year, published, with a full report of the annual meeting, in another column, shows further and considerable advance. The net earnings are \$403,477, or 16.14 percent on the slightly increased paid-up capital, \$2,500,000, and the 'rest' has been increased to \$1,850,000, or 74 percent. Compared with last year, the deposits of the bank have increased from \$14,137,778 to \$13,515,756, and the notes of the bank in circulation from \$1,710,477 to \$1,950,293. The current discounts and advances have grown from \$11,289,062 to \$12,086,325, and the call loans are found to be almost stationary, \$2,107,218 being lent in this way last year compared with \$2,108,380 in the present statement. The bank's total assets have increased from \$20,308,394 to \$22,182,542, and the cash assets from \$8,449,982 to \$9,543,514. The bank has paid its shareholders two dividends amounting to nine and a half percent for the year, and carries \$104,637 forward to profit and loss account.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MINT QUESTION. Mr. Wilkie, the general manager of the Imperial Bank, has entered the lists as the champion of the government's policy of establishing a branch of the British mint with assay offices in Canada. His name has long been among the most prominent and most fa-

vorably known of Canadian bankers and certainly his views should be accorded a fair hearing, especially as so much has been said on the other side. Mr. Wilkie attaches great weight to the prestige Canada would win by having her own coinage. 'Canadian sovereigns will circulate side by side,' he tells us, 'with the product of England and Australia and will pass wherever a British sovereign will pass, as currency, and will advertise to each possessor, for the time being, the wealth of the Dominion in that precious metal.' He points out that Canada's output of gold is about forty million dollars annually, against the United States' fifty-seven million dollars in 1897, and that it is over half a century since the United States established assay offices and a mint. The strong argument against the branch mint in Canada is that it will not supply us with a gold currency that we will use ourselves, as we prefer the more convenient paper currency, and that therefore to coin Canadian gold the coinage of which yields no profit, but, on the contrary, would be a source of expense, would be a useless as well as profitless proceeding. Mr. Wilkie evidently believes that our gold coinage of sovereigns would go into circulation to some extent, but he argues there is no reason why any more than we can make use of need be coined; ingots and bars of Canadian gold would find their market best under Canadian instead of United States auspices. But Mr. Wilkie evidently believes that there would be, under proper regulations for the use of none but Canadian silver in Canada a profit on the coinage of the silver. It is well known that Canada receives the minting profits on her own silver coinage at present minted in Great Britain, and that these will be just about consumed by the cost of minting for ourselves. Mr. Wilkie estimates that the United States coin still in circulation in Canada varies at from a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars, and that the profit upon the substitution of Canadian silver coins for this could be gained by Canada. If so, why is this not more now? Mr. Wilkie also holds that the establishment of these assay offices in British Columbia will certainly build up trade there by securing Canadian merchants a larger share of the Yukon trade. Since the establishment of regular railway and steamboat transportation from the coast to Dawson City and the settlement of the provincial frontier line and the establishment of undisputed customs offices, Canadian imports have gradually displaced United States imports until now Canada reaps the full advantage of her sovereignty over Yukon. Mr. Wilkie has no fear that the minting of our own coin will interfere in any way with our present excellent currency system. It is perhaps true that the free silver heresy has been so thoroughly killed in the United States that it is not likely to be revived in Canada.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS. The protected camps into which the non-combatant Boers of the Vaal River Colony and the Orange River Colony have been gathered by the British army are being turned to account by the friends of the Boers within and without the empire to furnish fresh means of attack upon the British Government and army. The necessity of establishing them has arisen out of the character and methods of Boer warfare. The Boers fight as a people, not as a regular army; every man or boy is a combatant, who wears no uniform or distinguishing mark; there are no fortified camps and depots, but every house and every stable is used, if convenient, as a storehouse for ammunition or a military post. There are no Boer military regulations drawing a distinct line between combatants and non-combatants, but, on the contrary, non-combatants are compelled by Boer opinion to become combatants whenever opportunity offers. Men and boys who have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance have been commanded afresh; when they refused to break their oaths they have been imprisoned and even shot. Boer women have acted as ammunition storehouse-keepers and bearers, and as commissariat agents, who also, with the aid of the Kaffirs, kept the commandos supplied with remounts. During the first year of the war the British generally accepted surrenders of the Boers and the assurances of the women that there were no arms or ammunition concealed in their houses, and they left the animals and foodstuffs in the possession of those surrendered Boers and their families. The sequel showed that this pretended submission of the Boers was a mere method of Boer warfare. As soon as the British army passed on the Boers who had surrendered dug up their rifles, their wives brought out ammunition stored in the houses, and the food, cattle and horses were used to furnish the Boer forces anew. Whole districts had in consequence of these Boer methods to be reconquered. Of course the successful raids of such Boer commandants as

De Wett back through the conquered districts was held in the beginning as an excuse for the taking up of arms of many of the surrendered Boers, threatened unless they complied, with death.

It was not until districts had been reconquered many times, until many Boers had surrendered for the fourth or fifth time, and until the British were taunted with being unable to prevent the 'slim' tactics of the Boers, that Lord Kitchener decided upon establishing the concentration camps.

and, in fact, almost every industry we have.

It is an infamy that we should so order our legislation as to make everything that the farmer uses more expensive to him for the benefit of other classes of the population. It gives the farmer a market, says the plunderer. We have not seen that it had that result.

THE SPAN OF LIFE.

The life assurance companies of Britain have had a joint committee at work for eight years on a new life table based on the experience of some sixty British offices between 1863 and 1893.

Table with 4 columns: Age, Old Hm., New Om., New Table. Rows for ages 10 to 60.

Table with 4 columns: Age, Old Hm., New Om., New Table. Rows for ages 65 to 85.

CURTAIN EXPECTATIONS OF LIFE (HEALTHY MALES).

Table with 4 columns: Age, Old Hm., New Om., New Table. Rows for ages 10 to 80.

It seems to the above-quoted 'Times' expert, and would seem to most people, that a necessary result of the increased expectation of life revealed by these tables would be a reduction of the reserves needed at a given rate of interest.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE

THE REV. B. G. WILKINSON RESIGNS THE CHAIR OF PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

Sherbrooke, Que., June 22.—The Rev. Prof. B. G. Wilkinson, professor of pastoral theology, which he has held since 1891 at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, has resigned.

DEATHS AND ACCIDENTS

BOYS' BODIES FOUND—STREET CAR ACCIDENTS—A BAD FALL.

The bodies of the Smith brothers, who were drowned last Sunday at Verdun, were found yesterday afternoon.

An express wagon, driven by a man named Bougie, of 42 Barre street, was struck by a street car at the corner of Wellington and Nazareth streets yesterday afternoon.

Joseph Tremblay, while working at 7 Durocher street, St. Louis du Mile End, fell out of a second story window.

LOGAN'S PARK—PARC LAFONTAINE!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Well done! I say, Ald. Gagnon, to contend for the French idiom! Why not have the two names? And why not commemorate the dual title by the creation and erection of a cooling and refreshing fountain?

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Save Your Money.—Why spend your money flying hither and thither in search of summer resorts, when, for a trifling sum you can enjoy a most comfortable ride in the handsome summer cars of the Montreal Terminal Railway and spend one hour or two in that park of all parks, at Bout de L'Île?

Saguenay Excursions.—One of the most delightful excursions for Dominion Day is to the Saguenay river. The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company will run an excursion, leaving Montreal Friday evening, June 28th inst., returning to Montreal Tuesday morning, July 2nd, at a rate of \$14.00, including all expenses on steamer for entire trip.

Ice Cream—Pure, cheap, convenient. Ice cream, in blocks, three different flavors in same block, if preferred; packed so as to keep for twenty-four hours. Once tried always used. A 30c block will give a quart of excellent ice cream.

PEAK'S ISLAND.

I think I have found the Christopher Columbus of Portland as a summer resort. If any one has been coming here longer or is entitled to greater honor for the work of advertising the island in our harbor as a health resort than Mrs. Agnes McDonald I have failed to find who it is.

It is extremely interesting to hear her tell of the first days of their coming to the Peaks. For twenty-three years in succession they made their summer home with the late Capt. Parsons on the island. Mrs. McDonald remembers well her first trip. She is unable to tell the exact date, but it was the third year that the Grand Trunk came here.

Advertisements.

FAN MOTORS FOR OFFICE AND STORE. GASOLINE ENGINE SPARKING OUTFITS. JOHN FORMAN, ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, 708 and 710 Craig Street.

We Have the FASHIONABLE STOCK. We Make Goods to Suit the Customer. TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON Fashionable Tailors. 344 ST. JAMES STREET. Phone Main 3979.

IF A MAN IS IN LOVE It's his Business. IF A GIRL IS IN LOVE It's her Business. IF THEY GET MARRIED It's our Business. Because we are Home-furnishers, and because we will be called on to outfit their home with Chairs, Tables, Couches, Beds, and in fact all kinds of Furniture...

OUR "PEARL" COPYING BOOK. Is the best value in the market. 500 or 1,000 Pages, White Paper, 9 x 11, Full Bound Canvas, Titled. \$1.00 and \$1.50 Each. Special quotations for quantities. MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., Montreal. MARRIAGE LICENSES, INSOLVENT ESTATES. JOHN M. M. DUFF, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 107 St. James Street and 5 Selkirk Ave., Guy St. SUMMER RESORTS. PEAK'S ISLAND, Portland, Me. MOUNT ROYAL COTTAGE. Will re-open for guests the last of June. House beautifully situated, commanding a magnificent view of harbor, etc. Smooth beach. Apply to MRS. McDONALD, 147 Metcalfe street. After June 30, Peak's Island.

Advertisements. Apollinaris "THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS." Bottled at and imported from the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia, charged only with its own natural gas. Annual Sales: 28,009,350 Bottles.

Advertisements.

Heintzman & Co., PIANOS

Have double the sale of any high-grade Pianos in Canada. Their clientele embraces the best people of the Dominion. Their position has been won and maintained on their high and progressive merit. We have a choice line Heintzman & Co. Pianos in our main Warerooms — 2366 St. Catherine St.; also in our branch store, 1622 St. Catherine St.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.

Arrangements Have Been Completed for the Organization of the IMPERIAL FRUIT COMPANY.

PURPOSES.....

- 1st. To take over a large tract of fruit bearing property in Ouba.
- 2nd. To unite the tropical fruit importing under one management similar to the United Fruit Company in United States. (The United Fruit pays 10 percent per annum on \$20,000,000 capital.)

The profit derived from the shipping of early vegetables into the Dominion will pay 6 percent per annum on the investment. The profit on citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, etc.) is enormous. The amalgamation of interests warrants the further statement that the company will undoubtedly pay substantial dividends because the business in the past has netted over ten percent per annum.

Application for a Dominion charter will be made. The capital stock of the Company will be \$500,000. Each share of a par value of \$5.00. No personal liability will be carried with the stock beyond the amount of the subscription. A limited amount of the stock will be offered at \$3.00 per share (full paid and non-assessable.) The right is however reserved to reject any subscription or to reduce the amount subscribed for when allotment is made.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Underwriters where all particulars can be had either by mail or in person.

Address all communications and make all cheques payable to

MACLAREN CAMERON & CO., BANKERS, 185 ST. JAMES STREET.

Local and Long Distance Telephone Main 4363.



THE BEST ALL IRON FOLDING BED

CHARMS EVERY PURCHASER.
Finished in Ornamental Brass.
Takes up little space.
Just the thing for convenience.
Ventilates, free from dust, and hygienic in property. Folds easily.
Manufactured only by
H. R. IVES & CO.
MONTREAL.

THE KILTIES COMING.

The 48th Highlanders' Band, by special permission of Col. Macdonald and the officers commanding the 48th Highlanders Regiment of Toronto, will visit Montreal some time during July, giving a short series of concerts at the Arena, appearing in full kilted regimentals under the leadership of Mr. John Slatter. This popular military band has during the past year visited some of the largest American cities. Scottish music is interpreted by the 'Kilties' with the greatest fidelity, and no son of 'Auld Scotia' should miss the opportunity of hearing this famous band in patriotic songs so dear to the hearts of John Tamson's bairns.

DAILY WITNESS TO SUMMER RESORTS.

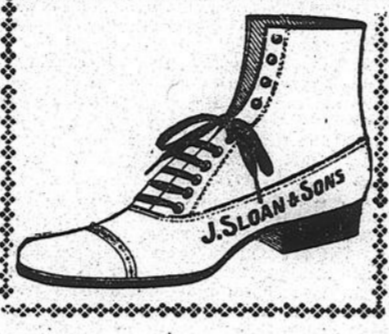
The 'Daily Witness' can be supplied to those leaving the city for the summer resorts in either Canada or the United States, postpaid, at twenty-five cents per month.

Advertisements.



RIDING AND SPORTING LEATHER LEGGINGS, LATEST STYLE, From \$2.50 Up. MEN'S CLOTH PUTTEE LEGGINGS, \$2.50

All that skill, taste and the experience of many years can suggest is embodied in our
BOOTS AND SHOES.
G. H. FEATHERSTON,
2371
ST. CATHERINE ST.



Summer Footwear.

Men's Box Calf Boots from \$1.75 to \$4.00.
Boys' School Boots from \$1.00 to \$2.25.
Girls' School Boots from \$1.00 to \$2.00.
"Little Gent's" Boots, 7 to 10½, from \$0.60.
Boys' Running Shoes, 50c.

White Canvas Goods.

Special Sale of Tan Shoes.

Ladies' Shoes, prices \$1.50 to \$3.00. \$1.00
Your choice for
Misses' Shoes, prices \$1.00 to \$1.50. 75c
Your choice for
Children's Shoes, prices 75c to \$1.25. 50c
Your choice for

J. SLOAN & SONS,

Corner St. Antoine and Mountain Sts.
B-11 Tel. Up 2417.

Save The Babies

Absolute purity in water for their food is necessary.
Here you have it.
R. WHITE & CO.,
Main 443, or Main 214.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. DOMINION DAY.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued on JUNE 29th and 30th, and JULY 1st, to all points in Canada east of Port Arthur, Ont.
AT ONE FIRST-CLASS FARE.
Both local and through tickets are good for return leaving destination not later than JULY 2nd, and are good for continuous passage only in either direction.
For all desired information apply to the nearest Intercolonial Ticket Agent.
E. TREFIN, JNO. M. LYONS,
Traffic Manager. G. P. & T. Agent.
Moncton, N.B., June 20th, 1901.

LACHINE LOCKS.

Ottawa, June 22.—The question has frequently been put of late as to why the government should not have awarded before this the contract for the new lock on the Lachine canal. The correspondent of the 'Witness' has reliable information, however, to the effect that this work has been abandoned for the present.

THE HUNT FOR BLONDIN

A QUEBEC SLEUTH'S LUDICROUS ADVENTURE.

Quebec, June 21.—A rather amusing story is told here in connection with the hunt for the murderer Blondin. Yesterday afternoon, a detective here received a private despatch from a well-known professional man in Beauce notifying him that a man apparently answering to the description of Blondin had arrived the night before at Thetford Mines, and was acting in a secretive way which suggested a desire to shun the public gaze. With his head filled with rosy visions of earning the reward offered for the murderer's capture, the detective at once took the train for Thetford, which he reached in time enough last night to find the suspected stranger occupying quarters in a rather retired boarding-house there. Registering at the same inn, it was not long before the officer had an opportunity of scrutinizing the mysterious stranger and assuring himself that he corresponded in almost every particular to the description given of Blondin. Still he was not absolutely satisfied that he was the right man and he accordingly determined to watch his movements a little further before proceeding to make an arrest. The sequel is thus related by the 'Daily Telegraph' here: As no train left the place before three o'clock this morning, no anxiety was felt as regards his possible escape, so leaving instructions with the proprietor of the inn to be awakened at 2 a.m., the man-hunter retired to his room. As directed, the boarding-house keeper called his guest, but informed him that the suspected party had taken flight about midnight, having secured a vehicle and driven off. It was later learned that the party who so closely resembled the notorious murderer was a Jewish smuggler, and that he had a number of cork legs, to the value of about a thousand dollars, in his possession. The crafty smuggler no doubt perceived the presence of the stranger in the same inn to be somewhat suspicious and unsafe for him and took refuge in flight, little thinking at the time that he was on the verge of being arrested as the perpetrator of one of the most mysterious tragedies the country has ever known.

SMALLPOX AT LAPRAIRE

THERE WERE NINE CASES IN THE TOWN YESTERDAY.

Dr. Pelletier, medical health officer to the Provincial Board of Health, speaking this morning to the inspectors of the smallpox outbreak at Lapraire, said that one of the Roman Catholic vicars at that town had been taken sick and had gone to his home at St. Paul de Joliette. It was not yet known whether he had the smallpox or not, but the instant the board were made aware of the fact an inspector was sent to St. Paul de Joliette to inquire into the case, with powers, if it proved to be smallpox, to act accordingly. The doctor expected every minute to hear the result of the inspector's visit. There were in all nine cases at Lapraire out of a total of 83 since Feb. 10, the date of the commencement of the outbreak. One patient only had died. The local health authorities at Lapraire had hitherto been very lax in dealing with the outbreak, but were now doing better work. As far as the Provincial Board was concerned, every precaution was being taken to prevent the disease from spreading.

C. P. R. STRIKE

THE SITUATION IS UNCHANGED.

There is nothing new to-day in the strike situation. The C. P. R. authorities say that the men are coming back, particularly married men, who have realized their responsibility. The statement of Mr. Shaughnessy, the president, has had a good effect. The line is in the best of order; the whole system is properly patrolled, and the public is perfectly safe. The officials consider that the strike is practically over. In the east a considerable number of men are out, but in the west very few have responded to the call of the committee. On the other hand, the representatives of the men express a quiet confidence in the result. They deny that the men are returning, and say that the Italians have refused to work when they learned the exact nature of the situation. The strike has only commenced, is how the committee put it. A Winnipeg despatch this morning says the representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway trackmen on the grievance committee, it has been ascertained, returned home several days ago, not being in accord with the committee continuing the strike. A St. John, N.B., despatch says the striking trackmen are realising that their Montreal committee has made a mistake, and many express the wish that they were at work again. Some foremen have already returned and brought their men with them. According to Mr. H. P. Timmerman, the general superintendent of the Ontario Division of the C. P. R., the company's position is quite satisfactory, the track being carefully patrolled by either trackmen or other employees from end to end. Mr. Wilkinson, says that none of the men have gone back to work between Montreal and Toronto, but he admits that the track between these two points is being patrolled. From Winnipeg it is said that none of the Galicians or Doukhobors who it was thought would have assisted the company, have taken the places of the strikers.

HAD TO PAY DUTY ON HER CAT.

Quebec, June 22.—Yesterday a young American lady coming to spend the summer in this section for the benefit of her health, brought three pet cats with her, all aristocratic felines, with pedigrees extending away back. But the official refused to let them enter without paying duty, which he fixed at twenty percent on twenty dollars, their supposed value.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. E. Phillip Brace, of Sutton West, Ont., will occupy the pulpit of Calvary Church at both services to-morrow.

SS. 'LAKE ONTARIO,'

SS. 'LAKE ONTARIO' NOT ALLOWED TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Quebec, June 22 (Special).—The medical officer at Grosse Isle did not give the Elder-Dempster SS. 'Lake Ontario,' which arrived last evening with five hundred passengers, a clean bill of health on the ground that it was unnecessary, since there was no sickness on board. The immigration authorities, however, positively refused to let the vessel land her passengers last night. The law being imperative, she had to lie out in the stream until a tug sent down by the company brought up the quarantine officer.

With references to the detention of the SS. 'Lake Ontario' at Quebec, the company's officials here say that a new official is in charge at Grosse Isle. When the SS. 'Lake Ontario' was passing inward both the captain and physician of the vessel requested the regular certificate but were told that it was not necessary. Thinking that some new regulations had been inaugurated they proceeded to Quebec, where the officials refused to allow the passengers to land. Mr. Rolland, the Elder-Dempster representative at Quebec, went to Grosse Isle and secured the certificate, and the passengers were landed very early this morning and the vessel left Quebec at 5.40 o'clock this morning and will arrive in Montreal about 7.30 o'clock this evening.

CHANGE THEIR MINDS

MARRIAGE OF MR. BALFOUR AND MISS SARTORIS WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

New York, June 2.—According to a despatch from London to the 'World,' among the paid announcements in the 'Morning Post,' of London to-day appeared this notice: 'The marriage between Miss Vivian Sartoris and Mr. Archibald Balfour will not take place.'

London society is mystified. Miss Sartoris, who is a grand-daughter of General Ulysses S. Grant, is well known in London, and Mr. Balfour is a cousin of Mr. Arthur Balfour, the statesman. The American contingent in London were surprised at the announcement of the engagement on April 18 last, but prepared to send wedding gifts fitting for the granddaughter of a former President of the United States. Hardly any one knows the meaning of the sudden notice, and many refuse to believe it true. The 'Morning Post,' however, is one of London's most conservative dailies, and prints all the authorized society announcements.

SALVATION ARMY.

Special services will be conducted by the Provincial Officer, Major Turner, in the St. Alexander street barracks to-morrow. The subjects on which he will speak are as follows: 11 a.m., 'The power of thought';



MAJOR TURNER.

at 3 p.m., 'A great crisis,' and at 7.30 p.m. 'Who is a fool?' Assisting in these gatherings will be Mrs. Major Turner, Staff Captain Burditt, Adjutant and Mrs. Patterson and Captain Reynolds. An open-air demonstration will also be held in connection with this series of meetings on Victoria square at 6.45 p.m. The farewell meeting of Adjutant Robert was held in the St. Alexander Street barracks last night. Adjutant Macnamara, the officer in charge of the corps, presided, and a large number of friends, assembled to bid Adjt. Robert farewell. She delivered her farewell address in French, and was interpreted by Mrs. T. Virtue, of Point St. Charles. At the close the Adjutant was escorted to the SS. 'Tunisian' by the soldiers and band, the provincial officers and a large number of friends being also present to give the Adjutant a final salute.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE

THE PROGRAMME OF MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The following is a summary of the programme for the St. Jean Baptiste celebration on Monday next: 9.00 a.m.—Grand street parade, starting from Papineau square and proceeding to Logan's Park by way of Notre Dame, Dufresne St., Catherine, St. Hubert, Ontario, Delorimier and Rachel streets. Numerous marches, 200 different societies and organizations, 25 bands of music. Open air mass celebration in the park at 11 o'clock. 3.00 p.m.—Inauguration of Lafontaine Park by the Mayor. Speeches by the Hon. Messrs. Tarte, Poirier, Chapais, Gouin and Landry. Music and popular songs, balloon ascensions and fireworks. Monday evening.—Music and popular songs in the park, speeches, grand display of fireworks, illumination. Gala representation in the Monument Nationale at 8 p.m. The city of Three Rivers will also hold a grand demonstration and the feast of St. Jean Baptiste will equally be celebrated in most of the towns and villages of the province.

THE NEW PASTOR OF DOUGLAS CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Griffith, who will commence his pastorate in Douglas Church to-morrow morning, was born at Harrowsmith, near Kingston, Ont., and educated at the public schools and Newburgh Academy. His first charge was in Brantford. He has already served in ten churches, Douglas being the eleventh. He was on the committee which formulated the basis of union of the Methodist churches in Canada. He has been a member of every General Conference since the union, and in 1898 was elected president of the Montreal Conference.

FAREWELL SOCIAL.

A farewell reception was given in Fairmount avenue Methodist Church Thursday night to the Rev. D. A. Lough and Mrs. Lough, when an opportunity was given the friends and members of the church to say good-bye to their pastor and his wife, both of whom are very popular. The church was filled to the doors and the proceedings were of a very gratifying character. The Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor of the Annex Presbyterian Church, occupied the chair, and gave a very cordial address. Songs were sung by Miss Ethel Graham and Mr. M. L. Roberts. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. E. Bland, of Westmount, and the Rev. Philip H. Allen, the minister who succeeds Mr. Lough. The Rev. Mr. Lough spoke, thanking the friends on behalf of his wife and himself for their kindness and good wishes. Refreshments were served by the members of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. and Mrs. Lough leave to-day for Grenville, where they were recently stationed by the conference.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m.—Mr. Ritchie. Subject: 'Winning.' 7 p.m.—Mr. W. E. Dyer. Subject: 'Wisdom's Wonderful Ways.' Everybody welcome.

DIED.

JOSEPH.—In this city, on June 22, 1901, Marie A. A. Joseph, aged 15 years, youngest daughter of J. O. Joseph, K.C., Clerk of Court of Appeals. Funerals on Tuesday, June 25, at 2.30 o'clock, from her father's residence, 47 Dubord street, to St. James Church (St. Denis street), and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend without other intimation. SMITH.—Drowned at Verdun, Sunday, June 16, 1901, Albert Smith, aged 17. Funeral from Seale's undertaking rooms, cor. Dorchester and Beaver Hall, at 2.30 Saturday, June 22. Friends invited. 22 SMITH.—Drowned at Verdun, Sunday, June 16, 1901, Harold Smith, aged 15. Funeral from Seale's undertaking rooms, cor. Dorchester and Beaver Hall, at 2.30 Saturday, June 22. Friends invited. 22

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Pianos for June Weddings.—We hear that a large number are on the tapis this season. It is quite the thing to give pianos on these occasions. You want to be sure your gift will prove a lasting pleasure, and you can feel assured of this by selecting from our stock, which includes 'Knabe,' 'Newcombe,' 'Dominion,' 'Williams,' 'Kingsbury,' and other leaders. Willis & Co., Empire Building, 2470-2472 St. Catherine street, near Mountain street. Pianos to rent for summer season. Mail orders carefully attended to.

The Very Best.—What is more refreshing and invigorating these warm days than a whirl in the handsome open summer cars of the Montreal Terminal Railway, over the broad meadows of scented clover to Bout de L'Île park and a rest here for an hour or two. Cars running every few minutes all day long from La-Salle avenue, Masurelle. The Pratte Piano has won for itself a leading position in the world, in Europe as well as in America, by its artistic qualities, which at once appeal to the cultivated tastes and meet the wants of all critical and accomplished musicians. You are cordially invited to visit our warehouses and inspect our varied assortment of musical instruments, at prices hardly higher than those of inferior instruments. L. E. N. Pratte & Co., 2461 St. Catherine street.

Financial.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR & SON

Insurance Brokers and Agents,
Money to Loan on Mortgage.
45 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
Tel. Main 2905.

EDWARD L. BOND,

Marine. Fire.
INSURANCE.
Plate Class, Accident.
50 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.

W. H. WEIR & SON

STOCKBROKERS,
113 St. Francois Xavier St.
W. H. WEIR. P. H. WEIR.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

DRESSES, BLOUSES AND COATS, Made by first-class English Dressmaker; tailor-made gowns and costumes; \$2.50 and \$5. MRS. WALSH, 340 Sanguinet street, above Roy street. 22
WANTED, A COOK AND A TABLEMAID, middle-aged, to go out of town; must be first-class; highest references. See Mr. Gorman, General Agent, 76 Mansfield street. 22
WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family. Apply with references, 12 St. Luke street. 22
IF MISS JEANETTE WALES WILL communicate with Mrs. J. Thompson, 25 Fourth street, Detroit, she will hear of something to her advantage. 22

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A SMART BOY OF SEVENTEEN as collector; one speaking both languages preferred. Address, in own handwriting, P. O. Box 488. 22
WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; no washing or ironing. Apply 11 Summerhill avenue, off Gay street, above Sherbrooke street. 22
WANTED, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as good plain cook. Apply 77 Durocher st. 22
WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; no washing or ironing. Apply 412 Western avenue, Westmount. 22
WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; no washing or ironing. Apply to MRS. DUNCAN, 64 Drummond street. 22
A GOOD HOUSE AND TABLED wanted for July and August. Apply at 240 St. Catherine street, near Greene avenue. 21
GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTED, as General Servant; must understand plain cooking; family remaining in city. Apply, 22 Essex avenue. 21
WANTED, FOR SCHOOLS AT CHELSEA, Ironing, Cascade and Kirk's Ferry, Teachers holding Model or First Elementary diplomas, and who have had several years' successful experience in teaching. Salaries, \$25 per month for first, and \$20 per month for others. Apply at once to CHAS. DEVAUD, sec.-treasurer, Chelsea, Que., June 18, 1901. 21
WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what the Men's Own is like: Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp. 8
WANTED, CARPENTERS. Apply to GEO. W. REID, 308 St. Hyppolite street, or at Outremont. 21
WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER, holding a Model Diploma, to take sole charge of Greenville School. School term commencing Sept. 1st, 1901; salary, \$250.00. Apply to N. LOUGHREN, Sec'y-Treasurer, Grenville, Que. 20
WANTED, YOUNG LADY WITH Experience to attend telephone and do office work. Apply to P.O. Box 2365. 20
AGENTS WANTED—TEACHERS, Students, etc.—We will pay you more for agents than any other house in Canada. We have several permanent positions worth from \$100 to \$200 per month. For particulars address WORLD PUBLISHING CO., Guelph, Ont. 19
WANTED, A WILLING MAN for Steady farm employment; state age, Canadian experience, nationality, wages expected, references. G. L. LAMB, Treadwell, Ont. 19
WANTED, A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the grinding of concave razors and surgical instruments. Address R.S., 'Witness' Office. 8

Employment Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OLD, WANTS a position in an office or manufacturing concern; has had 4 years experience; can speak, read and write French and English; shorthand, use typewriter; willing to work and make himself useful; would like a place offering future advancement; presently employed; best references and security, if necessary. Apply to Box 170. 22
WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, married, aged 45, strong, desiring employment as night watchman preferred, not requiring education nor reference; very long time without earning a cent; sadly needs employment; strictly honest, careful, steady, staunch, testifier; speaks both languages. COOPER, 52 1/2 St. Ignace street. 22
WORK WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, washing, ironing or house cleaning. Apply, by letter or personally, upstairs, 382 Elm avenue, Westmount. 18
WANTED, BY A MINISTER'S DAUGHTER, thoroughly trained in instrumental and vocal music, a position as Organist in a church; would prefer a locality where music pupils can be got. Address MUSIC TEACHER, 'Witness' Office. 1
WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Married man, Scotch, a situation as night watchman, storeman or cookman; experienced; references. Apply or address 134 Centre street, Point St. Charles. 21
WANTED, WORK BY A MEMBER OF the First French Methodist Church, Mr. Lepetit, painter. Exceeds in decorative painting; willing to undertake any small jobs in private houses. Address 298 LaSalle street, city. 20
WANTED, EMPLOYMENT FOR A Scholarship boy of thirteen, during July and August, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Apply at 'Witness' Office. 17
PARTIES HAVING REPAIRS EITHER in Brick or Stone can have the same done at a very reasonable figure by applying or addressing 533 William street, Montreal. 17

Rooms to Let.

ROOMS—PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNISHED, beautiful locality, country air, cars pass door; moderate rent; opposite Logan Park. 298 Park Logan West. 22
TWO PARLORS, FRONT AND BACK, with piano, separate or together, with board; also one single room. 7 Beaver Hall square. 18
Entertainments Given.
FOR GARDEN PARTIES, PICNICS, etc., CHARLES COOMBS has amusements, with or without tent. SHAW'S MUSIC STORE. 3

Partner Wanted.

WANTED, PARTNER WITH \$2,000 TO \$3,000 to extend an established business in this city. Address PARTNER 200, 'Witness' Office. 20

To Let.

SHOPS TO LET—No. 1239, No. 1253, No. 2112 Notre Dame street. H. JOSEPH & CO. 20
TO RENT, LARGE, WELL LIT OFFICE, facing on St. James street; \$100; elevator. Tel., M., 1061. 19
COMFORTABLE FIVE-ROOMED FLAT TO Let, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 211 Prince Arthur street; light and cheery and convenient to street cars. 18
TO LET, COTTAGE AT MONTREAL West, seven apartments, large garden; will be put through order. D. S. LEACH, 130 St. James street. 18
STORES AND OFFICES, HEATED BY Steam, in the New Building, St. Peter street, between Merchants Bank and 'Witness' Office. Apply to 'Witness' Office. 6

WANT ADS.

WITNESS
FOR THE
WM. DRISDALE & CO.,
Bookbinders and Stationers,
2478 St. Catherine street,
on with
E. TURNER, Greener,
Point St. Charles, 60 Wellington Street,
West of Subway.

Classified Advertisements. CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS.
Situation Wanted. 20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS.
Pupils Wanted. 1/2 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Rooms To Let. 25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS.
Articles Found. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.
Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale. 25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.
Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.
Personals Agents Wanted.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.
The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.
No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five square lines space.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, THREE BEAUTIFUL PIANO case Organs by western makers. The regular price of these goods is \$150, reduced now to \$95. These are 6 octave instruments and are in solid walnut cases. LATON BROS., the Popular Piano and Organ House, 114 Peel street. 22
SECOND-HAND OUTDOOR BROODER, half the cost; top heat, hot water, all complete, in good running order. W. ULLEY, Victoria square. 22
FOR SALE, STRONG LETTER Copying Press and Stand, Room 40, 207 St. James street. 19
LADIES' SUMMER GLOVES, LISLE, Taffeta and Silk; all colors; also Lace Mitts, short and long, black and colored; prices in both lines, 5c or 10c to \$5; best value in the city. CLARK'S, 210 St. James street, upstairs. 22
FOR SALE, GAS STOVES ON EASY terms; \$5 with order and \$6 per year for two years, when stove becomes your own. Connected (ready for use) free. MONTREAL GAS CO. 20
SMALL BOYS' SWEATERS, CHEST MEASURE, 23 and 30 inch; Fine Goods, 60c to \$1.25; and Boys' Rib Cotton Hose, 15c, 20c, 25c. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street. 20
FOR SALE, LITTLE GIANT WATER-wheel, 4 feet of 1 inch iron pipe, etc. WM. B. SCOTT, Milford, Ont. 20
FOR SALE, Cash or Credit, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street. 20
KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling, \$3; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACCLARID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone Up 2553. 20
Lost, Strayed and Found.
STRAYED FROM NO. 327 St. Urbain st., on Tuesday afternoon, a large Collie Dog. The finder will be rewarded by returning him or sending word to above address. Any one found detaining him after this notice will be prosecuted according to law. 21
Property.
FOR SALE, HOUSE AT LACHINE, fronting on Lake, in good order, 10 rooms. Apply on premises, 621 St. Joseph street. 20
FOR SALE, AWAY BELOW ITS VALUE, building, lot on Prince Albert avenue, Westmount, just above Western; sacrifice price to quick buyer. Address TRAVELLER, 'Witness' Office. 14
FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE of Ormstown, a desirable property, good house, with furnace, cistern and greenhouse; also stable and sheds, vegetable garden, orchard, and small fruits in bearing. Apply to JAMES BRODIE, Ormstown, Que. 20
FOR EXCHANGE, A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE in West End; good stabling. Would take in part payment two cottages or house built in flats in good locality. Address HOUSE, 'Witness' Office. 25

Rooms and Board.

ST. LAMBERT, ROOMS TO LET—THREE West, seven apartments, large garden; will be put through order. D. S. LEACH, 130 St. James street. 18
ST. LAWRENCE, ROOMS TO LET—THREE West, seven apartments, large garden; will be put through order. D. S. LEACH, 130 St. James street. 18
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO Let, with or without board. Apply, 83 Cathcart street. 19
Pupils Wanted.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 527 cor. St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur—Sunday School; day and evening. Shorthand, speed classes, any system; Typewriting, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Business Arithmetic, Mathematics, English, French Conversation, Classics, Piano. J. J. CONOLLY, Principal. 22

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.
[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]
EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Anglicane), Chatham street, 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Seats free, and all cordially invited. Rev. H. E. Benoit, pastor.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Church of England, Sunday, June 23. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Rev. A. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats free. 11 a.m., Rev. M. O. Smith, B.D., 3 p.m., Sunday-school, 7 p.m., the rector. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.
CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE —8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free after 7 p.m.

ANGELICAN CHURCH MISSION, Amherst Park and St. Denis Boulevard (corner of St. Zolton and Labrie streets), in connection with the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Student lay reader, Mr. J. E. Fee.
ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, St. Urbain st.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. June 23. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock; preacher, Rev. J. S. Breaux. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock; preacher, Rev. J. S. Breaux. Bible-class for men and women at 3 o'clock. Rev. J. S. Breaux.
ST. THOMAS CHURCH, Notre Dame street, east, corner of Voltigeurs street. 8rd Sunday after Trinity. 11 a.m., morning service. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m., Sunday-school, and Bible-class at 7 o'clock. Evening service. J. Frederick Renaud, rector.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, No. 209 Delormier avenue. The Rev. S. E. Knight, clergyman in charge. Church services are held every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sewing classes, Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school, every Sunday at 3 p.m. Mr. Chipman, superintendent. Choir practice on Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Wereldale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater ave. Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-classes for men and women at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, B.A.; Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

TRINITY CHURCH, corner of St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. Fred. H. Givens, B.A., rector. Morning prayer at Trinity, 8 a.m., Holy Communion, 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday-school and Bible-class. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Strangers cordially invited and provided with seats.
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, corner of Champlain and Dorchester streets. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. F. A. Graham, B.A. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. E. McManus. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Bible class will be conducted by the Rev. Frigidus Rexford, B.A. Strangers are always welcome. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, rector.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Monday (St. Jean Baptiste Day), Holy Communion, 10 a.m. Saturday (St. Peter's Day), Holy Communion 10 a.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Third Sunday after Trinity. 11.05 a.m. morning prayer; preacher, the Rev. O. W. Howard, B.D. 7.05 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 7.05 p.m., evening prayer. The Rev. Principal Hackett will deliver a sermon on non-Christian systems, the subject being 'Agnosticism.' All strangers and non-sectarians entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins. Wednesday, divine service at 8 p.m.

Congregational Churches.
[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]
ZION CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Mance and Milton streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free.
CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational)—Guy street, above St. Antoine street. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening worship at 7 p.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening topic: 'The Fetters of Habit.' Everybody welcome.
AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Amherst and Belanger streets. Services at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Mr. L. A. Edwards. Everybody welcome.

Point St. Charles Churches.
[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]
CENTENARY CHURCH (Methodist), Wellington street west. The Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.
HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street—Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liveau pool streets. Sunday, June 23. Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner Wellington and Bourgeois sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free. Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.
VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Mena streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. All welcome. The Rev. D. MacVicar, B.A., B.D., pastor.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 185 Congregation street—Pastor, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Everybody welcome.
ENSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke street and Ontario avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Mowbray, D.D., pastor. Sunday-school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.
[Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.]
DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedey streets. Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
DESRIERES STREET MISSION—The Rev. J. P. Brown will preach at both services. Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock—tomorrow. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All are welcome.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Jackson, will preach at both services—tomorrow. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Monday, E.L. of C. E., at 8 p.m. Wednesday, prayer meetings at 8 o'clock. Rev. W. Jackson, pastor.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Berri and Mount Royal ave. The pastor, Rev. J. Lennox, will preach. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. E. L. of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.
SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Lawrence and Sherbrooke streets. Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. C. Manning, pastor. Sunday services—Morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Jackson will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.
EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner Lagachetiere and Plessis streets. Rev. E. Crane, pastor. Services will be held at 10.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Young people are especially invited to this meeting. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers made welcome at all the above services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Morning subject, 'The Prophet Isaiah.' Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3. Monday—Pastor's class at 3. Y.P.S.C.E. at 8. Wednesday—Prayer meeting at 8. Junior Endeavor Society withdrawn for the summer. C. E. Bland, pastor.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. Class-meeting at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited to all the above services. D. Winter, pastor.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount ave. and Mance street, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all the above services. The Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor, No. 184 St. Charles street.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. James and St. Catherine streets. The Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. W. Sparling, B.A., pastors. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Maggs will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Dr. Sparling in the evening. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 9.45 a.m. and 7 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Presbyterian Churches.
MOUNT ROYAL VALE—The Rev. J. D. Campbell will preach at 7 p.m.
CALVIN CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Notre-Dame and St. Simeon streets. Sunday, June 23. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Young People's Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Rev. T. W. Winfield will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. The Rev. C. A. Doudlet will officiate at both services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.
ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles street (11th St. Charles)—Morning services at 11 a.m., evening service at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m.; Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m.

MONTEAL ANNEX, Pres. Church, corner Mance street and Bernard ave. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor.
WESTMINSTER CHURCH (Presbyterian) Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street. Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Christian Endeavor after Sunday evening service. Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, 389 Clarke avenue, Westmount.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Drummond sts.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, will preach at both services. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and Bible Study Union on Wednesday at 7.15 p.m.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH (Presbyterian), St. Catherine street, corner of Robo and Hallifax, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. C. E. meeting, 8.15 p.m. Bible-reading, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.
STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the West End. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. 8.15 p.m. Chinese school. Monday, 3 p.m., C.E.S. Wednesday, 8 p.m., general prayer meeting. Strangers welcome. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.
INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, (Presbyterian)—Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Y. P. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday, and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist, John Currie, pastor.

ST. GILES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets—Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sabbath-school at 1.30 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Meeting for prayer, praise and scripture exposition on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. James Fleck, B.A., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. The Sunday-school will be held at 3 p.m. Sabbath school for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

TAYLOR CHURCH (Presbyterian), cor. Papineau avenue and Logan street. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. C. E. S. on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Pastor, the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor.
CHALMERS CHURCH (Presbyterian), corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence streets. Morning services at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Chinese Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m., and pastor's Bible class for young men at 3.15 p.m. Wednesday, 7.30 p.m. Bible study—Book of Job, 8.15 p.m. meeting for prayer and praise. The services are open to all. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.

Lutheran Churches.
GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, 123-131 St. Dominique st. Services at 11 a.m., preacher the pastor. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Rev. F. Riedel, pastor.

Baptist Churches.
THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE, No. 1006 St. Catherine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street, corner of City Councilors—The pastor will preach at both services on Sunday. Strangers welcome. Seats free and ushers polite.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Oliver and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. S. Sheldon, pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.
OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Osborna and Mountain sts. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Baptism at evening service. Preacher, the Rev. J. L. Gilmore, B.A., pastor. Y.P.S.C.E. on Monday, 8 a.m. Mid-week meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

WEST END MISSION in connection with Olivet Baptist Church. Services will be held in the new hall upstairs, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200. Praying services at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Afternoon and Sunday school at three o'clock. All are cordially invited.

NORTH BAPTIST MISSION, 290 Duluth avenue, two doors west of St. Lawrence street. Regular Sunday services as follows: Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song, 6.45 to 7 p.m. Preaching services, 7 to 8 p.m. John W. Edie will preach. Prayer meeting every Thursday, 8 to 9 p.m. All welcome.

Undenominational Churches.
A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Desrievres Street School house at 11 a.m. All are invited.
CHURCH OF NEW JERUSALEM, cor. Dorchester and Hanover streets. The pastor, the Rev. E. Gould, M.A., will preach to-morrow morning at 11. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Bible-class on Sunday at 3 p.m.
MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, friends of Zion—Meeting at 3 p.m., on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 459 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING each Sabbath at 4.30 p.m. sharp, in East End Methodist lecture hall. Earnest addresses. Hearty singing. All welcome.
MONTREAL JEWISH MISSION, Bethel Mission House, 473 Dorchester street. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, at 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 3.30 p.m. Rev. John McCarter, Superintendent.

EAST END INTERDENOMINATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 6 Craig street. Every Sunday, 10 a.m., Sabbath-school, 10.30 a.m., prayer meeting, 3 p.m., and 7 p.m. Bible study on Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock, prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, reading on the Higher Life. Seats free. No collection. You will be welcomed at all these meetings.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R. M. C. Hall, corner of Wellington and Richmond (Subway), every Sunday at 4 p.m. Lively talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.
RICHMOND SQUARE MISSION, corner of St. Antoine street and Richmond square. Sunday-school at 9.30 a.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Strangers made welcome. Seats free. E. T. Cocker, Lay Reader in charge.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational Churches.
PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, June 23, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hubby.
GOSPEL HALL, 289 St. Antoine street, corner Guy street. Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day, at 11 a.m. for the breaking of bread. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Tuesday 8 p.m., for prayer.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 896 Dorchester street—Union prayer meeting, open to ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

Avis de Culte Public.
EGLISE DE LA CROIX (Presbyterienne) rue Suzanne—Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. R. F. Ducloux, pasteur, 166 rue Mance.
L'ORATOIRE (eglise baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche à 11 h. et 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.30. A. L. Therrien, pasteur, No. 102 Mance street.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 10 h. et à 7 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche à 10 h. Rev. L. Massicotte, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.
MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblée de prières le jeudi à 8 heures, p.m. C. A. Doudlet, pasteur. Residence, 50 Coursol street.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANCAISE, rue Delisle (pres du coin de l'Avenue Atwater). Service le dimanche à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 10 heures. Reunion de prières le mercredi à 8 heures. Edouard de Gruchy, 369 rue Delisle, et M. Sadier, 403a rue St. Antoine, pasteurs.
EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte du dimanche à 11 heures du matin et à 7 heures du soir. Reunion de prières le mercredi à 8 heures. Repetition de chant, 9 p.m. Ecole du dimanche à 3 heures. Calvin E. Amarant, D.D., pasteur, 115 rue Elgin.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT LAVAL, QUEBEC.
The closing exercises of the academic year of Laval University, Quebec, took place on Wednesday evening, and was a brilliant function. Mr. Falconio, papal delegate, presided, and M. Jetté occupied a seat of honor. Besides the religious and civil dignitaries of the provincial capital and the professors of the university, there was a large attendance of leading citizens and ladies. The Rev. Abbé O. E. Mathieu, rector of the university, delivered the annual address, in which he referred to several important points on the question of classical education. Dr. J. E. Prince gave an appreciative address on Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Mgr. Lafamme spoke of the life and work of the late Abbé Verreau. The prize presented by the old English pupils was won by Mr. Joseph St. Jacques, L.L.L. The Lavo prize went to Mr. Beaulieu, and the Leduc prize to Mr. Cholette.

DR. BROSSAU'S ESTATE.
By his last will and testament, the late Dr. A. T. Brosseau left a sum of \$15,000 to be divided among the members of his family who might be most in need thereof. The distribution of that money was left in the hands of three trustees, who deposited the amount in the Banque Nationale. It appears that one of the trustees, Mr. Colin MacArthur, the plaintiff, now refuses to sign certain cheques for the withdrawal of money from that fund, and his two colleagues have entered an action so as to get an order from the court authorizing the bank to pay the money on cheques signed by them only, without the co-operation of the third trustee.

JUDGMENT ON A STOCK TRANS ACTION.
Judge Loranger rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Duncan McCaskill vs. Colin MacArthur. The plaintiff claimed \$838.16 amount paid by him, as a ten percent call on stock subscribed by the defendant in the Dominion Cold Storage Co., Limited, plus interest. The plea to the action was that defendant had not authorized the subscription to this stock, which was taken up in his name while he was away. The court held that the subscription was regular and judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

ACTION AGAINST THE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.
Mrs. Israel Clement has filed a petition asking to proceed in forma pauperis in a \$200 action of damages against the Montreal Street Railway Company. The plaintiff alleges that, through the fault and negligence of the company's employees, she fell when trying to enter a car, at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Matthew streets, and was severely injured.

A LABORER CLAIMS DAMAGES.
Judge Mathieu yesterday granted the petition of William Mimeau asking to proceed in forma pauperis in an action for \$150 damages against Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co. The plaintiff claims this amount for having had his forefinger crushed while unloading steel rails from the ship 'Cibriana.'

JUDGMENT AGAINST A CLUB.
Judge Mathieu yesterday maintained the action in the case of the testamentary executors of the late Arthur Caron vs. the Montagnard Amateur Athletic Association. This was an action in ejectment on a claim for \$1,553 rent.

EXCURSION POSTPONED.
On account of the unfavorable weather of Thursday evening the moonlight excursion announced to take place under the auspices of the young men of the East End Methodist Church did not come off. It is the intention now to have the excursion next Monday evening.

Advertisements.

COTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD, WESTMOUNT.

FOR SALE

A fine block of land having a frontage of 185 feet on Cote St. Antoine Road, and about 250 feet on Victoria Avenue. This is one of the finest residential sites in Westmount and commands a magnificent view, which cannot be interfered with.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

TO LET ENGINEERS & MILL-OWNERS FURNISHED.

An exceptionally desirable and well-furnished semi-detached house in the western part of the city, fully equipped in every respect for comfort and convenience; 13 rooms; hot water heating; electric light; 4 open grates; open plumbing. Rent, \$150 per month.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

A Burden Off a Man's Shoulder.



Why continue to pay rent when you can buy for little money a fine building lot at

AMHERST PARK

and build a comfortable home for your family?

Desirable lots according to location for \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, Etc., Etc.

Only a small cash payment required and light monthly instalments

High, Dry, Salubrious. Perfect Titles, Easy Access and Liberal Terms.

To visit the property take the St. Denis street and St. Henry cars and stop at Belanger street. Follow Belanger street eastward to corner on the grounds, corner of Amherst street.

For further information apply to undersigned at

HEAD OFFICE:

145 ST. JAMES STREET, C. C. E. BOUTILLIER, Secretary-Treasurer. Tel. Main 2618.

Do You Ever Borrow Money?

IF SO, WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS. Whether you want to borrow \$10 or \$1,000, whether you want it one month, six months or one year, come and talk it over with us, we can save you money. No loan is too large; none too small to receive our careful attention.

YOUR FURNITURE, PIANO, ORGAN, HORSE, WAGON, ETC., can be used as security. No removal of goods. No enquiries among your neighbors. No publishing your transactions.

WHY TROUBLE YOUR FRIENDS? For the loan of a little money when you can borrow from us on one hour's notice, and so cheap? Because we guarantee our rates the cheapest in the city, and have made the terms within the reach of all. That's why our old customers are borrowing of us from time to time.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO., Room 204, New York Life Building, Cor. St. James St. and Place d'Armes St.

MR. MANNING'S POPULARITY.

The congregation of Bathurst Street Church, Toronto, assembled in their lecture room on Tuesday evening to tender a farewell to their pastor and his wife, the Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Manning, before their departure to their new field of labor in connection with the Dominion Square Methodist Church. Every organization in the church was represented, and the kindly words that were expressed are an evidence of the high regard in which Mr. and Mrs. Manning are held among the members of that congregation. At the close the treasurer of the church, in a few well chosen words, presented Mr. Manning with a purse of gold as a token of their high appreciation of his services, while the Women's Missionary Society of the church presented Mrs. Manning with a gold pin as a loving recognition of the sweet influence of her life on their work.

DUELLISTS KILLED.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—A special to the 'Constitution,' from Waynesboro, Miss., last night, says: 'A. M. Leary and J. L. Davis engaged in a duel yesterday, in which both were instantly killed. The trouble was the result of a family feud. Davis, who owned a big distillery, opened fire on Leary with a pistol. He fired three times. After being shot down, Leary fired a shot, killing Davis.'

Bargain List of Second-hand Machinery for Immediate Delivery.

- 1-18 x 42 Condensing Cut-off Engine.
1-12 x 30 Laurie Automatic Engine.
1-13 x 30 Brown Automatic Engine.
1-11 x 14 Armington & Sims High Speed Engine.
1-13 3-4x30 Slide Valve Engine.
1-13 x 17 Slide Valve Engine.
1-8 x 18 Slide Valve Engine (Laurie make.)
1-8 x 12 Beckett Slide Valve Engine.
1-7 x 12 Slide Valve Engine.
1-7 1-2 x 7 Leonard Centre Crank Engine.
1-6 x 6 Leonard Centre Crank Engine.
1-4 x 4 Buffalo Upright Engine.
1-30' x 10 ft. Tubular Boiler with Front and fittings.
1-No. 2 1-2' 3-side Moulder (McGregor Gourlay.)
1-8' 3-side Moulder (Cant Gourlay make.)
1-16' Pony Planer & C-Shaft.
1-20' Pony Planer & C-Shaft.
1-40' Band Re-saw.
1- Universal Woodworking Machine.
1- Blind Stile Boring & Mortising Machine.
1- Improved Blind Slat Tenoning Machine.
1- Blind Slat Wiring Machine (Foot.)
1- W. F. Jig Saw.

ADDRESS LAURIE ENGINE CO., 321 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal.

PURE MILK.

NEW YORK IS BOUND TO HAVE IT.

New York, June 21.—The Health Department has adopted measures with a view to prohibiting the sale in the city of New York of milk which shows evidence of being affected by germs. It is distributing among dealers and up-state farmers circulars setting forth certain regulations which must be observed by them, and warning them against the dangers of bacteria. The doctors aver that many of the diseases which give the health authorities the most concern originate in polluted milk. The circulars lay down special directions for the milk dealers and railway officials handling its transit. The circulars say, among other things, that bacteria found in milk generally multiply most rapidly at a temperature of 95 degrees Fahrenheit, and cease to multiply at the freezing point, any reduction of the temperature below 95 degrees limiting the rapidity of growth. The growth is not stopped, however, until 45 degrees Fahrenheit is reached. The health department warns farmers to cool their milk to 45 degrees Fahrenheit, as soon as possible after production, and to ship it without delay, to prevent it from becoming stale.

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA CAMP.

Niagara Camp, Ont., June 21.—The cavalry sports of the military camp were brought to a tragic conclusion last evening by a distressing accident as a result of which two members of the Toronto Mounted Rifles lie in tents at the field hospital seriously injured. The injured troopers are 'Sherry' Sutton and Bert Reid. During the evening the cavalry sports were continued on the old race track. Sutton, mounted on an old racer 'Jodan,' started to race around the track with two friends. Reid, mounted on another named 'Nimrod,' was riding slowly around the ring in the opposite direction. Another friend came galloping along and challenged 'Nimrod,' who started off at a great rate. The men on the two racers saw their danger and both turned in behind the judges' stand, the horses coming together with a terrible crash, breaking both their necks. Their riders were flung headlong in opposite directions. Reid's right leg is broken below the knee, and Sutton's collar-bone is broken on the left side. The latter also sustained severe injuries to his head, the frontal bone just above the left eye being badly splintered. Both cases are serious, but there is no likelihood of the injuries proving fatal.

JAPANESE MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

Yokohama, June 21.—Hoshi Toru, who was Minister of Communications in the last Ito Cabinet, was stabbed to-day at a meeting of the City Assembly and died shortly afterwards. The deceased was Japanese minister at Washington and was formerly President of the House. Hoshi Toru's assassination is supposed to have been due to politics.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings of the Twenty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto on Wednesday, 19th June, 1901.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the Banking House of the Institution, June 19, 1901.

There were present: H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt (St. Catharines), William Ramsay, of Bowland (Stow, Scotland), Robert Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayner, William Hendrie (Hamilton), E. B. Osler, M.P., C. C. Dalton, Professor Andrew Smith, Anson Jones, J. G. Ramsay, R. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Dr. Luke Teskey, Edward Martin, K.C., (Hamilton), D. R. Wilkie, R. N. Gooch, C. B. Smith, I. J. Gould (Uxbridge), Clarkson Jones, Lyndhurst Ogden, J. W. Beatty, S. Nordheimer, R. H. Temple, J. Kerr Osborne, W. Gibson Cassels, T. W. Horn, David Smith, A. E. Webb, the Rev. E. B. Lawler, J. L. Blaikie, A. A. McFall (Bolton), John Stewart, John Gowans, Major W. I. Merritt, Wilson Bell (Brandon), the Rev. T. W. Pater-son, Henry O'Brien, K.C., A. Foulds (Quebec), H. W. Fitton, H. C. Boomer, W. C. Crowther, H. Sintzel, J. H. Paterson, N. Merritt, R. L. Benson, V. H. E. Hutcheson, William Spry, O. F. Rice, H. R. O'Hara, Dr. Charles O'Reilly, Dr. Thorburn, R. K. Burgess, J. H. Eddis, etc.

The chair was taken by the president, Mr. H. S. Howland, and the General Manager, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, was requested to act as secretary. The General Manager, at the request of the Chairman, read the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Affairs.

THE REPORT.

The Directors have again much pleasure in meeting the Shareholders and in presenting the twenty-sixth annual balance sheet and report upon the affairs of the bank, which they hope will be considered in every way satisfactory. The net profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate of interest on unmatured bills under discount, have enabled your Directors to pay semi-annual dividends at the rate of four and a half and five percent respectively, to add \$123,098.35 to Rest Account, to contribute the annual payments already authorized to the Pension and Guarantee Funds of the Bank, and to appropriate a further sum of \$20,000 in reduction of Bank Premises and Furniture Account. The amount carried forward in Profit and Loss Account is also \$23,949.40, in excess of the amount brought forward last year. The premium received upon the balance due on new capital account has also been applied to Rest Account, which now stands at \$1,850,000, being 74 percent of the subscribed capital, which is now fully paid up. The officers of the Bank continue to perform their respective duties to the satisfaction of the Directors. All of which is respectfully submitted. H. S. HOWLAND, President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Table with columns for Dividend No. 51, 4 1/2 percent (paid Dec. 1, 1900), Dividend No. 52, 5 percent (payable June 1, 1901), Transferred to Rest Account, Written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account, Balance of Account carried forward, Balance at Credit of Account, May 31, 1900, Premium received on New Capital Stock, Profits for the year ended May 31, 1901, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount.

REST ACCOUNT.

Table with columns for Balance at Credit of Account, May 31, 1900, Transferred from Profit and Loss Account (premium on New Capital, \$26,901.65, and from Profits of the year, \$123,098.35), Total.

LIABILITIES.

Table with columns for Notes of the Bank in Circulation, Deposits not bearing interest, Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date), Due to other Banks in Canada, Total Liabilities to the Public, Capital Stock (paid up), Rest Account, Contingent Account, Dividend No. 52 (payable June 1, 1901), 5 percent, Former Dividends, unclaimed, Rebate on Bills Discounted, Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.

ASSETS.

Table with columns for Gold and Silver Coin, Dominion Government Notes, Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation, Notes of and Cheques on other Banks, Balance due from other Banks in Canada, Balance due from Agents in Foreign Countries, Balance due from Agents in the United Kingdom, Dominion and Prov. Government securities, Canadian municipal securities and British or Foreign or Colonial public securities other than Canadian, Bonds, Debentures, and stocks, Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Canada, Other Current Loans, Discounts and Advances, Overdue Debts (loss provided for), Real Estate (other than Bank Premises), Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank, Bank Premises, including Safes, Vaults, and Office Furniture, at Head Office and Branches, Other Assets, not included under foregoing heads.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REMARKS.

It gives me much pleasure to meet you here to-day, and to have the opportunity to address you. The annual meeting of shareholders is the culminating event of the year, and I always look forward to it with a full realization of our responsibilities. When, therefore, we are able to present you with a balance sheet that is satisfactory to ourselves, we meet you with confidence. The past year has been unaccompanied by anxieties and misfortunes. At the same time there have been agreeable surprises, and we stand here to-day satisfied with our own work for the past twelve months. The growth of the institution can be best appreciated by a comparison of the figures of the last years of the past three decades with the figures presented to you in to-day's balance sheet. (Totals are in Thousands.) Liabilities: 1880, 1890, 1900, 1901. Assets: 1880, 1890, 1900, 1901.

Table with columns for (Immediately available), Current loans, Real Estate, Mortgages, Bank premises.

Total assets, Dividends and bonuses, 1880, 7 percent; 1880, 8 percent; 1900, 9 percent and bonus 1/2 percent; 1901, 4 1/2 and 5 percent.

Whilst the business of the bank has been expanding, the number of shareholders has also been increasing, and there are now of you 750, having an average holding of 33 shares, as against 715 shareholders in 1900, with an average holding of 35 shares.

With the exception of a branch at Ottawa, which was referred to in my last address, no new offices have been opened during the year. On the other hand, the expansion of business at our existing branches, notwithstanding the failure of the Manitoba harvest, has kept pace with that of previous years.

We have given up prophecy. Last year I find that I was congratulating you upon the prospects of a bountiful harvest throughout Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and we all know how wretchedly disappointing was the result. If, however, I was asked now as to the prospects for 1901-1902, and felt at liberty to offer an opinion, I would have no hesitation in saying, from the reports which I have from our agents and correspondents, that a good harvest is in sight, and that good times generally are in store for Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We have at last attracted the notice and gained the confidence of the foreign capitalists, our forests and our mines and our agricultural lands are being developed, immigration is coming in from all quarters, and no longer do we hear ourselves and our resources belittled in British and American newspapers and magazines.

It is fortunate that our political parties are not of the Bourbon type, that they are not tied down to the theories and Shibboleths, or by the prejudices of political ancestry, but have adopted policies to suit the ever-changing conditions of a new country and to encourage the development of our great natural resources by the granting of bounties to iron and steel producers, by restricting the export of saw logs and pulpwood in their raw condition, by encouraging the refining of nickel, by enlarging our waterways, by encouraging the construction of colonization railways, and last, but by no means least, by the adoption of a policy that will create an attractive home market for the product of our own gold and silver mines, through the establishment of government assay offices and of a branch of the Royal Mint. Much has been said outside of parliament against the proposed establishments, which, however, have been unanimously approved of by the House of Commons and by the Senate. I do not concur in the objections which have been raised to those projects; on the contrary, I am more than ever convinced, from a patriotic, sentimental and an economic point of view, that no time should be lost in completing their establishment. The advantage of attracting to our own markets the producers of an ever-increasing output of gold and silver, won from our own territory, by the establishment of government assay offices is self-evident; the alarm lest we have an over-production of gold and silver coin through the establishment of a mint is needless; our present excellent currency system will not be interfered with. Canadian gold assayed and refined by Americans finds a market to-day in the shape of United States bars or United States coins, whichever is applied for by the depositors. Why should a Dominion Government assay and a Dominion Government certificate, in the shape of an impression of His Majesty's head upon each coin and upon each ingot, debase their value or divert their course? It is not necessary or expedient that everything in the shape of gold or silver purchased at the Government assay offices should be coined into sovereigns or decimal coinage—such is not the course of events in Great Britain or in gold-producing countries, where Government mints now exist. Much of our Canadian gold does, under American auspices, and will, under Canadian auspices, find its market in the shape of ingots or bars. Its coinage into sovereigns, half-sovereigns and decimal pieces will not be compulsory. The profit in the coinage of silver currency will probably encourage our Government to devise steps which will lead to the substitution of our own Canadian coinage for the large amount of United States silver which now forms the principal part of the metallic currency of British Columbia. Such a demand for our silver coinage would of itself go far to meet the expenses of the proposed mint. The profit to the United States Government on their silver coinage in circulation in Canada is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000, a profit entirely lost to our Government. Canadian sovereigns will circulate side by side with the product of the royal mints of England and Australia wherever a British sovereign will pass as currency, and will advertise to each possessor, for the time being, the wealth of the Dominion in that precious metal.

It was not until 1849 that the value of the gold and silver products of the United States exceeded the present gold and silver products of Canada, 55 years after the United States assay offices and United States mints had been established. There are this present moment three, if not four, Government mints in the United States, besides eight Government assay offices, and this with a total output of gold in 1897 of \$37,363,000 only, as against a present output in Canada of about \$40,000,000, without one such establishment. Seattle has grown from a town of 28,350 in 1890 to a city of 80,671 in 1900, mainly through its trade with the mining regions of Canada, and many millions, the products of Canadian mines, have been expended in its development, millions that might just as well have remained with us. No less than 8,000 deposits were made in the United States assay office in Seattle during the year 1900, the great bulk of them consisting of Canadian gold. The assayer in charge, in his annual report for 1900, says: 'The value of the deposits amounted to \$13,747,011, an average of \$2,866.91 to each deposit. The major portion of the bullion handled was of foreign production, originating from the placer mines in the North-West Territories of Canada.'

Do not let us hear anything more of opposition to a policy that will build up the cities of our Pacific coast, and which will open up a wide and profitable trade for our manufacturers, our merchants and our agriculturists, and that will be another and an essential forward move towards Canadian nationality without any interference with British connection. Let me, before I sit down, say a few words with reference to the loss which we have sustained in the death of the late Mr. Jennings, whose sudden and unexpected passing away occurred on the 27th of May. Mr. Jennings had been closely associated with me in the management of the bank since its organization; he joined us in 1875, and was in harness to the hour of his death, vigorous, enthusiastic and loyal to the bank to the last. As Manager of the principal branch of the bank, he had great responsibilities and onerous duties, which he always most cheerfully performed. His death breaks into the little band that have been associated together since the organization of the bank, and I shall, more than any one else, miss his cheerful assistance and valued experience. The whole staff of the bank sympathize deeply with his brothers and sisters in their great affliction.

Mr. E. B. Osler, in moving a vote of thanks to the President, Vice-President and Directors of the bank for their services during the past year, said that the report which had just been read must be exceedingly satisfactory to the President and to the Directors, as well as to the other shareholders. He thought that the Imperial Bank stood above all other banks in a very successful banking year. Although specially interested in another bank, he had great admiration for the way in which the Imperial Bank had been conducted, and expressed satisfaction as a shareholder in the report now presented, which, in his opinion, reflected great credit upon all concerned, and the Directors were, he thought, entitled to a very hearty and cordial vote of thanks.

Mr. Samuel Nordheimer, seconded by Mr. G. B. Smith, moved a vote of thanks in suitable and complimentary terms to the General Manager and officers of the bank for their efficient services. Mr. Edward Martin, K.C., in moving that the ballot box be opened for the election of Directors, expressed the hope that at the next annual meeting of the shareholders the usual honorarium to the gentlemen then elected to act as scrutineers would be presented to them in Canadian gold, intimating that he could not understand why we should continue to send our gold out of the country to be stamped by the United States.

The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayner, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. H. S. Howland was re-elected President, and Mr. T. R. Merritt Vice-President, for the ensuing year. By order of the Board. D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

FIGHT WAS FATAL.

New Orleans, La., June 21.—Walter Zelp, a young drummer, son of Colonel Dudley Zelp, state inspector of rifle practice, and former rifle champion, was killed last night in a fight at Audubon Park. He and a young man named L. L. Bailey had a quarrel at a military hall and agreed to fight it out with bare fists. They had no seconds, and pounded each other until Zelp fell from a blow which broke his neck.

Advertisements.

Thousands of Citizens

Last evening the invitation to visit our Palatial Music Rooms, at 2261 St. Catherine Street, was responded to by several thousand music and art loving citizens, who fully appreciated the High ideal of art displayed in the decoration and of what are now acknowledged to be the finest and most artistic musical showrooms in Montreal.

The reception of visitors will continue to-day and evening, and we cordially invite you to visit us and enjoy the music as expressed by Canada's Highest Class Pianos and Organs amid the beauty of the most artistic surroundings.

We stand to-day in the front rank of Musical Instrument manufacturers, having reached the highest point in the production of either a Piano or Organ.



possesses qualities and features that commend it not only to the favor of the refined musician but to the musically inclined public.

THE BELL PIANO represents the highest type of a musical instrument, and is

"BUILT TO LAST A LIFE-TIME."

Our Factory System being so perfect enables us to sell at as low prices as any other good instrument.

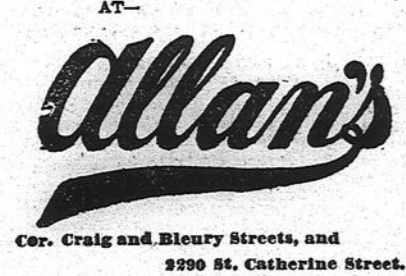
THE BELL ORGAN & PIANO CO., Limited
2261 St. Catherine St. Tel. Up 1245.

More Light Wanted... AT THE CITY HALL

Say, if you had light to sell wouldn't you sell it for as much as you could get for it? And if you wanted to buy light wouldn't you buy it as cheap as you could get it? Certainly, if you are going to pay for it with your own cash, and even if you were buying for a friend you would get the best value you could for his money unless you had a conscience like a Town Councillor.

If You Want Light

Summer Clothing or Light Underwear at right down low prices you can safely trade at Allan's. No commission paid to anybody for directing your trade here. You get all the benefit for yourself. We invite you to come in and examine our stock. Prices to suit everybody.



Cor. Craig and Bleury Streets, and 2290 St. Catherine Street.

A. F. MURRAY & CO.,
40 BLEURY STREET.
BRICK & STONE POINTERS,
CEMENT AND TILE WORKERS
BRICK REPAIRS.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE

ANNUAL CONVOCATION HELD ON WEDNESDAY.

Stanstead, June 20.—The convocation which was held in the main room yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock was largely attended. The hall had been made bright by pretty decorations of cut flowers. Amongst those seated on the platform were the college faculty, viz.: Dr. and Mrs. Flanders, Prof. C. W. Holmes, Prof. H. Martin, Prof. Scrogan, Prof. McNally, Mr. Krier, Messrs Rugg, Scott, Roy and Thompson. The following ministers: Rev. A. Lee Holmes, Rev. G. Ellery Read, Rev. E. M. Taylor, Rev. John Davies, Rev. Dr. Maggs, and the Rev. A. Margraff, also Dr. Hartwell, W. L. Shurtleff and William Sawyer.

Dr. Maggs, principal of the Wesleyan Theological College, offered prayer, followed by Dr. C. R. Flanders, who made a few brief remarks, telling of the successful year just closing. The Rev. G. Ellery Read then presented the prizes for the Academy department:

III. Academy—1st prize, Mr. Hart; 2nd, Miss Eunice Andrews.

II. Academy—1st prize, Miss Hughes; 2nd, Miss Hall.

I. Academy—1st prize, Ruth Libby; 2nd, Gertrude Terrill.

The Rev. A. Lee Holmes spoke of the work done in Bugbee Commercial College. The year in this branch of the institution had been successful, and the attendance good. The young ladies and young men who were being turned out from Bugbee Commercial College were continually taking good positions all over the land.

Mr. Holmes presented the diplomas to the graduates in order of their standing, there being fifteen successful ones, viz.: Frank W. Reed, Daniel F. Smith, Edgar A. Chadsey, Clarence C. Copp, John W. Wyman, Miss Gertrude Shepard, William J. Scott, Fred E. Lee, Warden L. Colby, Lyman P. House, Miss J. Gertrude Abbott, Mr. Charles Wilkinson, H. H. Miller, Arthur P. Davis and F. L. Carter. Prizes: 1st, Frank W. Reed; 2nd, Daniel Smith (given by W. L. Shurtleff).

Then followed a pleasing address read by Mr. Edgar Chadsey, a graduate of Bugbee College, presenting the Rev. A. Lee Holmes, headmaster of Bugbee Commercial, a beautiful enlarged picture of himself, for which Mr. Holmes thanked them. Mr. Geo. Wilkinson was awarded a diploma in stenography and first prize as well.

Prof. Chas. W. Holmes spoke concerning the musical department, saying that up to 1893 the college never employed

a resident teacher, but ever since that time the musical department had been steadily increasing. The net earnings over and above all expense were five hundred dollars, which goes to the college. He expressed a wish that they might at some time have a large two-story building for music alone.

The prizes awarded were first prize in violin, Miss Allison McBain; second prize in violin, Master Rustin Stevens; prize for greatest progress in harmony, Miss Mary McGregor; prize for neatest and most beautiful work, Miss Eva Rider. Elocutionary department—1st prize, Miss Bernice Merrill; second prize, Miss Marion Davidson.

Piano prizes—1st prize, Miss Ruth Stevens; second, Miss M. McGregor. Prize for progress and industry—Miss Ethel Holmes.

II. Model department—1st prize, Miss Josephine McGaffey; second, Miss Eleanor Whitcher.

I. Model—1st prize, Miss Ethel Montie; second, Master John Rugg.

Primary department—1st prize, Miss Margaret Flanders; second, Master Alfred Sturgeon.

The following special prizes were awarded:

Prize for best college song composed—Mr. Elkins.

Prize in English History—Miss Josephine McGaffey.

Prize in Physics—Mr. William Hodge.

Prize in special progress—Sing Ping Sing (a Chinaman who has been attending college during the past year).

Prize for industry and progress—Marion McLaughlin.

Prize for best application and most courtesy shown while at school during the past year—1st prize, Miss Laura Payan; first prize, Mr. William Hodge.

Prize for Penmanship—Miss Ruth Flanders.

Following the distribution of prizes was the valedictory, given by Miss Marion Tabor. Subject, "John Ruskin and his work," which was much enjoyed. The Rev. Mr. Maggs presented Miss Tabor's prize.

A paper was read by the Rev. G. Ellery Read, thanking Mr. William Sawyer of Savellyville, for his gift of a thousand dollars to be added to the endowment fund, in this way expressing the gratitude of the trustees and friends of the college. Mr. Read then said that he hoped others would follow Mr. Sawyer's example, and Prof. Chas. W. Holmes then arose and announced that the family of the late Chas. W. Pierce would give five thousand dollars for the erection of a "Pierce Memorial Music Building" (cheers), and that the building would be commenced immediately. (Cheers.) The college is now affiliated with the Toronto University of Music.

"God Save the King" brought the afternoon's programme to a close.

The annual reception was held in the college parlors in the evening. As usual it was a very pleasant social event.

QUIET AT THE CAPITAL

PAST WEEK DEVOID OF EXCITEMENT—THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY—NOTES.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, June 22.—The past week has been an exceptionally quiet one in political circles at the capital. There has been practically no news announcement of consequence, and though the Prime Minister, Mr. Sifton, Mr. Scott, Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Paterson have been at their posts, they seem to be occupied merely in clearing up minor matters of departmental routine.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has held its annual gathering here, and the local synod of the Anglican Church has been in session, and the Canadian Electrical Association held in the Russell House its eleventh annual convention. The Assembly has commanded the most general attention, many being attracted to its meetings by the very names of those who have been assisting in its deliberations, a some of which have been household words for almost a generation in the homes of Canadian Presbyterians. It transacts its affairs in a way which should serve as a model to other deliberative bodies in the Dominion, and though the subjects before it on this occasion have not been of especial importance its doings will be closely scrutinized in households from one end of Canada to the other.

THE BUFFALO EXHIBITION.

The Canadian exhibit at Buffalo is to be given a formal opening on the first of next month. Your correspondent had an opportunity last week of visiting the exhibition, and can assure readers of the "Witness" that, though neither so large nor so elaborate as many other displays at Buffalo, it will not suffer by comparison with those of our neighbors. The Canadian pavilion has been delayed in building through half a dozen different causes. So have some of the other edifices which adorn the grounds, but it is now practically ready, and the exhibits which were being placed before the plasterers had well done their work will be admired by all who look them over. The building itself is quite as good architecturally as any of the state pavilions with the exception of New York. It is not in the very centre of the grounds, but the location is one which Commissioner Hutchison thinks will prove satisfactory.

A USEFUL MINISTER.

The Hon. James Sutherland, who sits in the federal ministry without portfolio, is considered by those who know him best to be possessed of one of the most practical minds in the government, and his services are frequently called into requisition by colleagues for departmental administration. Mr. Sutherland presided over the Interior Department for several months while Mr. Sifton was away, and now he is in charge of the Post-Office and Railways and Canals departments, two of the most important branches of the public service. He serves, of course, without remuneration, and is very popular among officials with whom he is thus called into contact.

NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

The illness of the Hon. William Mulock, the Canadian delegate to Australia, is greatly to be regretted, as it has prevented him from going into the question of improved trade relations as some hoped he would be able to do. From Mr. Mulock's report to the Trade and Commerce Department, and from what can be learned of the tone of Mr. Mulock's private letters to colleagues in Ottawa, he has found it impossible to accomplish anything in the line of reciprocity which would do so much to improve trade between us and our fellow British subjects of the antipodes. Public men here will await with some interest the introduction of the new Australian tariff, which most predict will be formed on a moderately protective scale.

Business men having dealings with Australia hope that it will not be long in coming down, but according to our representative there the announcement is not likely to be made before fall.

VACANT SEATS.

Six seats in the House of Commons are vacant. They are West Durham, where the court has discovered corrupt practices to have existed in the late election; West Hastings, where Mr. Harry Corby has resigned; Beauce, opened by the resignation of Dr. Gidout to accept a seat in the Senate; L'Islet, opened by the appointment to the Senate of Mr. Dechenay, St. James division, Montreal, caused by the elevation of Mr. Desmarais to the Bench, and York, N.B., where Mr. Gibson was unseated for corrupt practices by agents. In none of them are the parties ready with their candidates, so it is probable that the elections will not be brought on before fall, and then all together. In West Durham and West Hastings a majority of the votes cast at the general election were for the Conservative candidates. In the former case, though, Mr. Thornton was not permitted to take his seat owing to an irregularity in his deposit, which was not in cash, as the law required. In West Hastings Mr. Corby, the Conservative leader in that part of Ontario, won by a majority well on to a thousand, but had no relish for spending another five years in opposition, and so sent in his resignation. The other three seats were held by supporters of the government.

FISHERY LAWS.

The arrangement which has been come to between the federal authorities and the British Columbia Government with regard to the control of the fisheries of the coast province is a most acceptable means of avoiding trouble between the two ministries. It had looked as though the province by the act it adopted last session was going to interpret the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suit itself and to assume absolute control of the fisheries without regard to the views of the Fisheries Department at Ottawa. By the agreement reached the province will lose nothing if its interpretation of the recent judgment of the Privy Council is upheld. It will be for the courts to say what the law

lords meant in the ruling they handed down more than two years ago. Ever since that event the federal and provincial authorities have been in a hopeless muddle as to whose jurisdiction certain of the fisheries came within. Quebec has already agreed to a friendly suit to determine the matter, and the British Columbia administration now follows a like course. The case will likely be framed for submission to the Supreme Court at its next sitting, and in case it goes against the Dominion the Department of Fisheries at Ottawa will pay over to the local exchequers the amounts which have been collected in license fees.—G. H. B.

TO BUILD CROW'S NEST LINE

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S NEW SUBSIDY ACT ACCEPTED BY HILL'S COMPANY.

Victoria, B.C., June 20.—The Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company has signed an agreement with the Provincial Government to build, under the terms of the act passed at the last session of the legislature, the British Columbia section of the railway which is to connect the Crow's Nest coal mines with the Great Northern Railway at Jennings, Montana. Although the company has two years in which to build the road, they say it will be completed by October next. There are fifty-five miles to build in British Columbia and ninety-five miles in Montana. Under the act the British Columbia Government has control of rates.

TAX ON KLONDIKE GOLD

CERTIFICATES TO BE SCRUTINIZED AT THE BOUNDARY.

Seattle, June 20.—Correspondence from Dawson, dated June 4, says that the matter of royalty certificates having to be produced at the boundary to show that the government tax has been paid on all gold being taken out of the country under penalty of confiscation, has been taken up by the officials here. Commissioner Ross and Gold Commissioner Settle have decided to allow all dust to pass the boundary, provided it be proved to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner at Dawson that the royalty has been paid on the dust and a certificate can be shown at the boundary to that effect. The Gold Commissioner will exercise his discretion in regard to commercial dust and the threatened seizures may be avoided.

NOTES FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, June 21.—Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, the well-known explorer of the James Bay country, left with a party of engineers this morning for Roberval, to locate the first ten-mile section of the railway from Lake St. John to James Bay, the contract for the construction of which will be awarded as soon as the engineers have completed their work, which will be in a few weeks.

The great caisson for the Quebec bridge was successfully launched and placed in position yesterday.

Mr. Legault, the new chief of police of Montreal, was in town yesterday, accompanied by Mr. E. Hardy.

The discovery of Pilot Bernier's body immediately after the finding of the late Mr. Toussaint's, and almost in the same spot, has given rise to some ugly rumors

Advertisements.

Eats Clothes

If your washing medium does that, what matters its cheapness or its working power? Is it safe? That's the first thing. Some imitations of PEARLINE are not safe. They eat the clothes, slowly, but surely. Don't experiment. You are sure of PEARLINE; stick to it; it is standard, tested, proved, by years of use and millions of women. 638

to the effect that both bodies were found long ago, and held by the finders for a reward.

VALUABLE RELICS FOUND.

Burlington, Vt., June 21.—Mr. J. G. Falcon, a Chicago diver, made the greatest find of relics yesterday ever known on Lake Champlain. He visited the spot where the schooner "Royal Savage," commanded by General Benedict Arnold, was sunk in 1776 by the British. He secured three gun carriages and about thirty cannon balls, and shot two of the former will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington and the other has been given to the city of Burlington. The relics were discovered in about thirty feet of water, and the diver spent about two hours on the spot. The carriages are made of oak and iron, the former now being petrified. The iron work is covered with bunches of rust, some of them being as large as a man's hand. Mr. Falcon intends to make further investigations and hopes to discover some of the cannon and treasure that was supposed to have been on the ship. The discovery is a valuable one from a historical standpoint. At the time the schooner was sunk the private papers of Benedict Arnold were lost and it is hoped that they may be found.

LIGHTNING'S PRANKS.

Richmond, Que., June 21.—A family named Smith, on the Pinnacle road, near Danville, had a narrow escape from total annihilation by lightning yesterday afternoon during one of the most severe thunderstorms that has struck here for years. All of the inmates of the house, including Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, four children and a nurse, named Miss McNeill, were rendered entirely unconscious by the shock. Mr. Smith was ill in bed at the time, and only small hopes are entertained for his recovery. Miss McNeill also received serious burns, which will incapacitate her for some time. The house, however, was saved. The lightning also passed down the chimney of Mr. R. Dyson's house at St. Cyr, demolishing the stove and passing through the floor. A valuable horse belonging to Joseph LaFrance, of St. Cyr, was also killed by lightning.

THE NETHERLANDS RAILWAY.

London, June 21.—The "Daily News" this morning says Great Britain has notified Germany and Holland that the German and Dutch shareholders in the Netherlands Railway in South Africa will be adequately compensated by Britain for any abrogation of their rights.

Advertisements.

The Strenuous Life.

It takes hustle and hurry and work to succeed in this world. Quick-witted, bright, energetic men are the ones who succeed. Don't let a bad stomach and poor digestion anchor you to failure. Abbey's Effervescent Salt will sever the bonds. It corrects the mistakes that neglect makes. Makes the system healthy and keeps it so.

Start taking Abbey's Effervescent Salt to-day. You'll notice its health-giving effect at once. It clears the head and steadies the nerves by setting the stomach right and the digestive organs in natural, healthful working order.

Try a small bottle (25 cents). You'll find it sufficient to prove our claims.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. 25c and 60c a bottle.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Gives the Health that Makes Success.

SPORTS

The National Amateur Athletic Association and Officers

PROVIDENCE AND MONTREAL TEAMS BREAK EVEN—SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR DOMINION DAY MEET—LATEST SPORTING NEWS.

The following interesting item from a recent issue of the Toronto "Telegraph" will doubtless be read by Montrealers with considerable amusement, if not contempt: "Why don't Montreal let the Shamrocks represent her in the Eastern League, and let Montrealers and Nationals go in with the Point St. Charles team and form a city league? Look at their showing against Cornwall, the Montrealers beaten on their own grounds, and the Nationals blanked at Cornwall. And yet even Cornwall newspaper correspondents have too much respect for the truth to assert that Cornwall is in the same class with Caps, Torontos or Shamrocks. It's too bad that the Eastern League has no junior series."

It is not at all surprising that such a suggestion finds its origin in Toronto. Toronto writers on our national game were never noted for brilliant suggestions in the lacrosse line, and the motive that prompted the western pen-pusher to scribble such a ridiculous article, will be taken as a joke. It is amusing in the extreme to hear Toronto people suggest that Montreal and National teams should form a city league by themselves, on the ground that their playing is not of sufficient strength to give them senior rank, much less a championship.

It is true that Montreal when it played Cornwall some few weeks ago on the M.A.A.A. grounds, met with defeat, but it cannot be denied that the local team was the best of the game. If they had been beaten by a score of two goals to one it was another case of hard luck, as even the Cornwall players themselves admitted that Montreal was a veritable surprise. What wonderful record has the Toronto team? It is so long ago since it won the senior championship that the oldest Canadian resident fails to remember. Year after year, they have striven to land the coveted title of champions, but strange to relate, have repeatedly failed, and from present appearances, it will be as many more years before they actually accomplish the feat, if ever at all.

Now look at the record of the Toronto team for the present season: On Victoria Day last, the Capitals of Ottawa, played the first league game with the "World-beaters" on Toronto grounds. What was the result? Toronto, after putting in a month of hard practice in preparation, only defeated the Senators by a score of three goals to two, and that, too, when the Capitals had on a weak and unpracticed team. Again, these same "World-beaters" came to Montreal on Saturday, June 8, and flushed with a victory of only one goal over what might be termed a junior aggregation from Ottawa to repeat the trick with the Shamrocks. What happened then? The Shamrocks won with a score of four goals to one, and not for a moment was the result of the game in doubt. Of course it is hardly sportsmanlike to let them win, but it is just probable that the friends of the team are anxious to turn the attention of the lacrosse world from this fact by insinuations regarding sister clubs which, to say the least, are unbecoming.

The past record of the Toronto club, from a playing point of view is anything but an enviable one, and it is just probable that the friends of the team are anxious to turn the attention of the lacrosse world from this fact by insinuations regarding sister clubs which, to say the least, are unbecoming.

AMATEURS

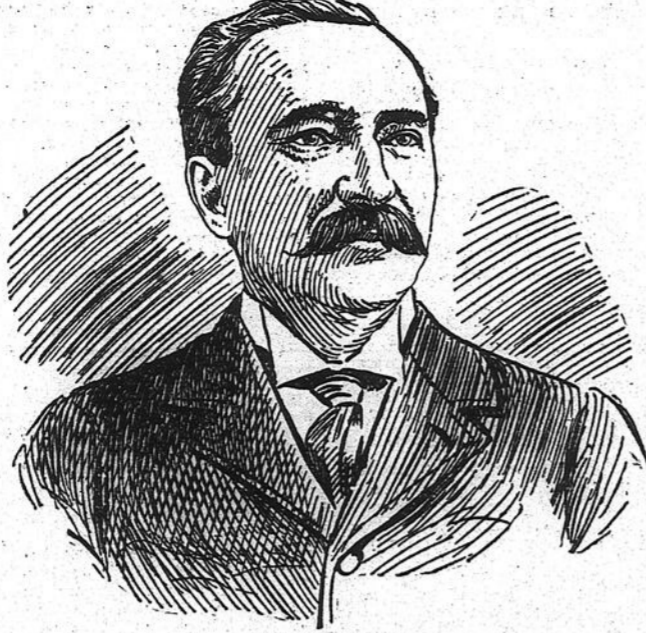
THE NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The creditable work of the National Amateur Athletic Association during the past year has aroused considerable interest in local sporting circles. The object for which the Association was organized was to encourage French-Canadian young men to take an active part in sport. The results obtained have far exceeded the hopes of the promoters, and in all the athletic sports, where skill and endurance are required, the young French-Canadians have taken first rank. After a period of hard-

work, they have been proclaimed the victors over all their competitors. Incorporated in 1895, the "National" secured and kept for two years the lacrosse championship (intermediate class), and three years later, in 1899, they came out victors over all competitors in the senior championship.

What was at first a mere matter of amusement has now developed into an enterprise which promises soon to become not only a sporting success, but also a financial success.

Seeing all the other clubs provided with comfortable quarters the directors of the "National" did not feel like taking a back-



A.L.D. LAMARCHE, President of the National Amateur Athletic Association.

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BASKETBALL

PROVIDENCE AND MONTREAL TEAMS BREAK EVEN.

A pitcher may have a team on his staff so to speak, for a season, and perhaps longer, but sooner or later he will get his medicine. This is one of the recognized laws of nature, and the grounds cover an area of 150 x 288 feet. Stands of the most modern design have been erected with a seating capacity of 8,000 persons. The club "National" building will be three stories high, and will have a floor space of 90 x 40 feet. It will contain large halls, bowling alleys, a gymnasium, baths, etc. The Ontario, St. Catherine and Notre Dame streets run direct to the club grounds. The municipal council of Maisonneuve

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same home. Delehanty flew out to centre, Odwell was passed, and stole second. Dooley beat out a grounder to Cassidy and Odwell scored on Johnson's nice hit. Sheehan was an easy out, Connor to Crisham. The second was uneventful, but in Montreal's half of the ninth, Sheehan singled and was forced by Delehanty. Odwell's out to him to second, and a passed ball to third, scoring on Dooley's pretty hit. Johnson fouled out. After that Dunkie held Montreal very tight until the ninth. Providence had the score in the fourth. Flournoy, the first man up, flew out to Quinnan. McFarlan blocked down Cassidy's grounder, but Quinnan couldn't get to it in time. Stafford hit to Sheehan, who tumbled, when he might have had Cassidy at second. McFarlan could only get his hands on Crisham's grounder, leaving the bases full and one out. Connor hit safely, scoring Cassidy and Stafford. McAuley hit to Johnson, forcing Connor at second. Then McAuley stole second. Wilson's throw was off and Crisham scored, using the score.

Providence won out in the sixth. Cassidy singled, and made second on a passed ball. Stafford hit for two bags, Cassidy scoring. Crisham fouled out. Wilson threw to catch Stafford napping. The run went to third and scored on Connor's fly to Odwell, the return being just a fifth of a second late.

In the ninth Montreal had a good chance to tie. Dooley singled and was forced by Johnson. Sheehan singled, and Quinnan's out advanced Johnson to third and Sheehan to second. It was up to Dan McFarlan to win his own game. He put away one down to Garo Connor, but he did not get to it all right, and got it across the diamond with alacrity that defeated the Royals' hopes of winning both games. Score—

Table with columns: a, b, r, h, b, p, o, a, e. Rows for Providence and Montreal.

Stolen bases, McAuley, Odwell. Sacrifice hits, Stafford, Cassidy, Sheehan. Two-base hit, Stafford. Bases on balls, off Dunkie. Wild pitch, Du. Passed balls, McAuley, Odwell. Left on bases, Providence, 4; Montreal, 6. Time, 1:45. Umpire, O'Loughlin. Attendance, 1,000.

TORONTO WON FROM SYRACUSE.

Toronto, June 22.—It was a pitchers' battle yesterday between Williams and Pannier, with the odds in favor of the latter. Pannier's errors gave the visitors their only run in the first inning. Doubles by Bruce and Bemis scored Toronto's first run, and in the eighth Bemis singled and scored on the error of Bannion and Smith figured in good pieces of fielding. Umpire Hunt had his troubles, and gave Syracuse some raw decisions. Cooley was put out of the game by a foul ball, striking out nine in all. The score by innings—

Table with columns: a, b, r, h, b, p, o, a, e. Rows for Toronto and Syracuse.

Batteries—Williams and Bemis; Pannier and McManus. Umpire, Hunt.

HARTFORD DEFEATS BUFFALO.

Buffalo, June 22.—Buffalo was unable to do anything with McGann yesterday, while Kerwin was hit hard. Lanigan's decisions were the cause of much wrangling. Score by innings—

Table with columns: a, b, r, h, b, p, o, a, e. Rows for Hartford and Buffalo.

EVEN BREAK AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N.Y., June 22.—Worcester, and Rochester played a double header yesterday afternoon, and broke even. Score by innings—

Table with columns: a, b, r, h, b, p, o, a, e. Rows for Rochester and Worcester.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, cent. Rows for Providence, Rochester, Toronto, Worcester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Hartford, Montreal.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Table with columns: Club, Won, Lost, cent. Rows for Philadelphia, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Philadelphia.

YACHTING

Toronto, Ont., June 22.—The Canada cup challenger "Invader" had her measurements carefully taken yesterday by Commodore Cham, and the result justified the calculations of the designer that she would measure just under 23 feet, on the water line. The over-all length is 49 feet six inches, and the overhangs are a little over 21 feet six inches. The "Invader" is down a trifle at the stern, while her forward water line mark, as calculated, is well out of the water. The "Invader's" under water measurements were taken when she was hauled out for blacksliding, a few days ago, and a pleasant discovery was made. She is only drawing six feet two inches of water, instead of six feet six inches, as expected. This is most important because the four inches less draught will mean double that in fifth reduction, and consequently the yacht will have more liberty in her other measurements. Any fears that she will go over measurement have been removed, and there seems no doubt that she will be able to carry her whole sail area of 1,433 square feet.

at present. D. & H. New York Express train leaving Montreal at 8:40 a.m., except Sunday, will leave at 7:20 a.m. except Sunday, arriving at New York at 8:45 p.m., and the Central Vermont Express leaving Montreal at 9:01 a.m., will leave at 8:40 a.m., except Sunday. A new train will be run between Montreal and New York via D. & H., leaving Montreal at 10 in the morning, daily, except Sunday, arriving at New York at 9:30 p.m., and leaving New York 12:10 a.m. (midnight), except Sunday, arriving at Montreal at 8 p.m., except Sunday. The D. & H. train from New York now arriving at Montreal 8:45 p.m. will leave New York at 8:40 a.m. and arrive Montreal at 9:50 p.m., except Sunday. Massena Springs train leaving Montreal at 7 a.m. except Sunday will leave same time as at present, but will arrive at Massena Springs at 10:15 instead of 10:40 a.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Sunday Arrangements Omitted). In effect MAY 27th, 1901.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8:45 a.m. daily, except Sunday, 7:00 p.m. daily. For Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8:25 a.m. except Sunday, 4:45 p.m. Saturday only. 5:10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Arrive as follows: From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 8:45 a.m. daily, 3:20 p.m. daily, except Sunday. From Valleyfield and intermediate points, 8:25 a.m. except Sunday, 4:45 p.m. Saturday only. 5:10 p.m. daily except Sunday.

C. P. R. trains leave Windsor Street Station as follows: In effect JUNE 17th, 1901. For Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, 3:55 a.m., 10:07 p.m. For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 9:00 a.m., 1:40 p.m. Sat., 4:30 p.m., 8:00 p.m. daily, (8:20 p.m. daily except Saturday).

Trains arrive at Windsor street station as follows: From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8:15 a.m. daily, 8:35 a.m. except Monday, 9:40 a.m. Mondays, 8:15 a.m. and 10 p.m. From Boston, 8:15 a.m. daily, and 9:10 p.m. From Sherbrooke, 8:35 a.m. except Monday, 8:40 a.m. Mondays, and 11:35 a.m., 8:10 p.m. From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Lake Megantic and Sherbrooke, 8:30 a.m. (daily except Monday), from Toronto and West, 7:50 a.m. daily, and 10 a.m. From St. Paul, South Stars and Ottawa, 11:20 a.m. daily.

Leave Place Viger Station: For Quebec, 8:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 11 p.m. daily. For Joliette and St. Gabriel, 8:30 a.m., Sat. 1:55 p.m., 8:00 p.m. For Ottawa, 8:20 a.m., 5:45 p.m. For St. Eustache, 4:30 p.m. For St. Jerome, 9 a.m., 11:45 p.m. Sat. only, 5:30 p.m. and 6:25 p.m. except Saturdays and Sundays. For St. Agathe, 9 a.m., 1:25 p.m. Saturday only. 5:10 p.m. Fris only, 5:30 p.m. For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 8:20 a.m., 9 a.m., 4:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 5:40 p.m., 6:25 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday. 1:45 p.m. daily.

Arrive at Place Viger Station: From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6:30 a.m., 2:10 p.m. and 6:20 p.m. daily. Ottawa and Lacrosse, 12:35 p.m., 10:20 p.m. St. Jerome, 8:30 a.m., 8:30 a.m., 8:15 p.m., St. Lin and St. Eustache, 8:30 a.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8:50 a.m. and 6:20 p.m. W.M.F. EGG.

Telephone, Main 3733. Telephone, Main 3733.

G. T. R. trains leave Bonaventure as follows: 7:00 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntington, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs. 7:40 a.m.—Toronto, Valleyfield, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland, and Yamaska. 8:40 a.m.—New York via D. & H. 9:00 a.m.—Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Buffalo. 9:01 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R. 9:15 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and O.A. & P. S. By 1:35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Alban. 4:00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Island Pond, and Arthabaska. 4:00 p.m.—Huntington, Huntington and Ft. Covington. 4:10 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield. 4:45 p.m.—St. John, Rousselle Point, Waterloo. 5:00 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Granby, Waterloo. 5:15 p.m.—Brookville. 5:20 p.m.—St. Catherine, Sorel. 5:45 p.m.—Ottawa. 6:20 p.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R. 6:30 p.m.—New York, via D. & H. 7:15 p.m.—Chambly and St. Cesaire. 8:00 p.m.—Toronto. 8:00 p.m.—Quebec, Sherbrooke and Portland. 8:00 p.m.—Boston and New York via C.V.R. 10:30 p.m.—Toronto, Detroit and Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station 7:20 a.m.—Portland and Quebec. 7:15 p.m.—New York, via D. & H. 7:50 a.m.—New York, Troy, Boston and C. V. R. points. 7:30 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit and Toronto. 7:40 a.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R. 8:55 a.m.—Sorel, St. Hyacinthe. 8:50 a.m.—Fort Covington. 9:05 a.m.—Rousselle Point. 9:20 a.m.—Brookville. 9:40 a.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield. 1:30 p.m.—Island Pond, Sherbrooke. 2:40 p.m.—St. Johns. 4:45 p.m.—Massena Springs. 7:00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto. 6:30 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield. 6:40 p.m.—Quebec, Portland, Yamaska. 8:20 p.m.—Toronto, via C.V.R. 8:45 p.m.—Ottawa and Valleyfield. 10:10 p.m.—Ottawa. 10:15 p.m.—New York and Boston via C.V.R. 10:15 p.m.—Huntington, Huntington and Ft. Covington. For Lacrosse—5:00, 6:25, 7:40, 9:30 a.m., 12:10, 1:30, (Sat. 2:15) (Sat. only), 4:15, 5:15, 5:45, 7:30, 8:00, 9:00, 12:10 noon, 1:35 (Sat. only), 5:00, 6:30 p.m. For Ste. Anne and Vaudreuil—6:25, 7:40, 9:30 a.m., 12:10, 1:35 (Sat. only), 4:10, 4:15, 5:15, 5:45, 7:30, 8:00, 9:00, 11:15 p.m.

City Ticket Office, 137 St. James st., (W.H. Clancy, Agent) and Bonaventure station.

Intercolonial Trains leave Bonaventure Depot as follows: For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Truro, Antigonish and Halifax, noon daily, except Saturday. For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Bic, Little Metis and intermediate stations, 7:40 a.m. daily, except Sunday. For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Quebec, Cacouna, Little Metis and Campbellton, 11:30 a.m. daily, except Sunday. For St. Lambert, Beauce, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Antigonish, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Bic, Little Metis and intermediate stations, 4:30 p.m. daily, except Sunday. For St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Rimouski, Bic and Little Metis a. 7:45 p.m. Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Depot as follows: From Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Moncton, St. John, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, 7:30 p.m. daily. On Mondays this train starts from Little Metis. From Little Metis, Bic, Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations, 6:30 a.m. daily except Sunday. From St. John, Moncton, Campbellton, Quebec, Drummondville and St. Hyacinthe, 10:00 p.m. daily, except Sunday. From Nicolet, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Bellefleur, St. Lambert and intermediate stations at 10:30 a.m. daily except Sunday. J. W. BRYSOON, City Pass. Agent, 137 St. James st. Telephone, Main 615.

CELLS ARE INSANITARY. At a meeting of the Health Committee yesterday a report was read from Mr. Doré, sanitary engineer, to the effect that the cells of the Central police station were badly ventilated and the sanitary arrangements needing attending to. The cells were examined. Routine matters occupied the rest of the meeting.

TRAIN SERVICE CHANGES. Another important change in train service on the Grand Trunk Railway system, which will affect travellers to and from Montreal, will take effect to-morrow. The principal changes are as follows: Train now leaving Montreal for St. Hyacinthe at 8:50 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday will leave Montreal at 5:15 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday, and will arrive at St. Hyacinthe at 6:20 p.m., instead of 6:50 p.m.

Advertisements.

RIDE DUNLOP TIRES. Trade Mark.

LACROSSE

SHAMROCK AND NATIONAL TEAMS ARE READY. Mr. Fred Chittick, of Ottawa, will officiate as referee this afternoon, when the Shamrocks and the Nationals meet in the championship lacrosse struggle on the Shamrock grounds. A great contest may be looked for.

DOUBLE GAME AT M.A.A.A. GROUNDS. There will be an intermediate and a junior lacrosse match on the M.A.A.A. ground this afternoon. Both matches promise good things.

AN EXHIBITION GAME. An exhibition game of lacrosse will be

SCHOOL CLOSINGS

Public Exercises Were Generally Well Attended

ADDITIONAL LISTS OF THE PRIZE WINNERS.

A school closing is a pretty sight. The rows and rows of eager little people—little girls very smart in pink and blue and white frocks and curls, chubby little boys, conscious of freshly laundered blouses, every face showing a realizing sense that 'To-morrow's sun will see, boys, our glorious holidays begun!' As the victors in the half-year's struggle for 'high marks' march up to receive their well won prizes, the unstinted applause of their schoolfellows has nothing envious in its heartiness.

The different public school closings took place yesterday afternoon and were well attended by parents and friends of the pupils. In some districts scarlet fever interfered with the working of the schools for a time, but on the whole satisfactory progress has been shown.

LANSDOWNE SCHOOL.

The large hall in the top story of the Lansdowne school was crowded to its fullest extent yesterday afternoon with children and their parents. The chair was taken by the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, of the East End Methodist Church. Mr. A. N. Shewan, principal of the school, and the Rev. W. D. Reid were also on the platform.

The proceedings were opened with the singing of 'O God, our help in ages past' by the pupils, followed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Reid.

The principal's report was a very interesting one. The attendance at the school during the past session had been the smallest for seven years, being only 845. What had been the cause of this falling back he had been unable to say, but he was happy to be able to report that this state of things was now probably at an end, as the attendance during the month of June had been larger than for some time. The principal congratulated the school on changes for the better that had taken place in the management of the classes and in the behavior of the scholars. There had also been an improvement in the work done by the pupils. The system under which prizes had been awarded had been peculiarly difficult, yet seventeen percent had rendered themselves eligible, as against fourteen percent last year. He thought this system had been so good that he regretted the decision of the commissioners to do away with prizes in the future. The health of the scholars during the session had been good, notwithstanding the scarlet fever scare. There had been only two deaths, one from diphtheria and one from general break-up. He wished to thank all the teachers for their faithful work and loyal support. He wished the commissioners appreciated them as much as he did. They would then be better paid.

The prizes were then handed to the successful students by the Rev. Mr. Huxtable. During the afternoon a number of songs and recitations were given by the children. The recitations were especially good and received hearty applause.

DUFFERIN SCHOOL.

At the closing exercises in the Dufferin School yesterday afternoon the Rev. Canon Kenaud presided and distributed prizes, assisted by Rabbi de Sola. A large number of visitors were present. The programme included the singing of a number of patriotic and other songs by the pupils, with correctness and praiseworthy distinctness of articulation. After the distribution of prizes Canon Kenaud congratulated the principal and his staff on the work done, and addressed the children briefly, telling them of our late noble Queen as a little girl doing lessons like themselves, and urging them to imitate her example of obedience, diligence and truthfulness.

Following is the prize list:

- Sixth year, second half (graduated Jan., 1901)—Harry Feldstein, first gen. prof.; John Frothingham silver medal; Hans Caulfield, gen. prof. commissioners' scholarship; Kate Waters, first gen. prof.; the John Frothingham silver medal, commissioners' scholarship.
Sixth year, second half (graduated June, 1901)—Jacob Eisenberg, first gen. prof.; the John Frothingham silver medal; Rose Feinstein, first gen. prof.; the John Frothingham silver medal.
Sixth year, first half—Max Gold, first gen. prof.
Fifth year, second half—Victoria Benson, first gen. prof.; Gertrude Blumer, gen. prof.; Annie Cohen, gen. prof.
Fifth year, first half—Matilda Nixon, first gen. prof.; Tillie Copleman, gen. prof.; Etta Jacobson, gen. prof.; Rose Latsman, gen. prof.; Flossie Hannan, gen. prof.; John Waters, first gen. prof.; Harry Wilansky, gen. prof.
Fourth year, second half—Ida Feldstein, first gen. prof.
Fourth year, first half—Myer Sider, first gen. prof.; Frank Best, gen. prof.; Isaac Kert, gen. prof.; Gaida Bercovitch, first gen. prof.; Polly Adelman, gen. prof.; Harriet Caulfield, gen. prof.; Martha Finnegan, gen. prof.; Olive Benson, gen. prof.
Third year, second half—Archie Kert, first gen. prof.; Abraham Mendelsohn, gen. prof.; Joseph Held, gen. prof.; Harry Guthrie, gen. prof.; Fredrica Beattie, first gen. prof.; Agnes Aird, gen. prof.; Rosa Hovavsky, gen. prof.; Rachel Superior, gen. prof.; Annie Kinderstine, gen. prof.; Clara Genser, gen. prof.; Rose Millman, gen. prof.
Third year, first half—Aaron Rabinovitch, first gen. prof.; Fred Robinson, gen. prof.; Florence Reid, first gen. prof.
Second year, second half (B)—Joseph Leavitt, first gen. prof.; Joseph Tappenberg, gen. prof.; Emma Belmann, first gen. prof.; Rachel Hornstein, gen. prof.; Annie Richtenberg, gen. prof.
Second year, second half (A)—David Israel, first gen. prof.; Joseph Latsman, gen. prof.; Albert Queltte, gen. prof.; Walter Teddy, gen. prof.
Second year, first half—William Fellows, first gen. prof.; Moses Bercovitch, gen. prof.; Percy Morris, gen. prof.; Esther Schlangar, gen. prof.; Fanny Erdich, gen. prof.

BERTHELET STREET SCHOOL.

There was a touch of sadness this year in the joy that usually attaches to the closing exercises of Berthelet street school. It was the shadow cast by the recent sudden death of Miss Robertson, who for so many of the forty years of her life as a school teacher had been connected with Berthelet street. In the happiness of the day she was not forgotten, and both Principal MacVicar and Principal Rowell paid well-merited tributes to the good work done by her in Montreal schools.

The children were all excitement when Principal MacVicar took the chair, and they listened attentively while Principal Rowell read his report, but the event of yesterday afternoon was the distribution of prizes, and very hearty was the applause as they were handed to the successful scholars by the chairman of the Board of Protestant School Commissioners, who had a word of praise for the children, for their singing, for the principal, for teachers generally, and last of all a word of praise for the school itself, which had had 625 scholars this year. There was great cheering, from the boys especially, when it was announced that school would not be opened until Tuesday, Sept. 3.

Sixth year, Girls—Edith Kneen, first gen. prof.; Gertie Baker, gen. prof.; Vivian Deitmers, gen. prof.; Alice Donaldson, gen. prof.

Sixth year, Boys and Girls—Dorothy Morris, first gen. prof.; Stanley Sproule, first gen. prof.; Erich Hensler, gen. prof.; Harry Jessop, gen. prof.

Fifth year, Girls—Edith Little, first gen. prof.; Bertha Clendenning, gen. prof.; Alice Eadie, gen. prof.; Lottie MacKercher, gen. prof.; Minnie Bernstein, gen. prof.; Lorna Brown, gen. prof.; Ethel Dawson, gen. prof.; Mae Getz, gen. prof.; Rebecca Goldstein, gen. prof.; Shirley Henderson, gen. prof.; Elsie Leslie, gen. prof.; Vivian Murchison, gen. prof.; Marcella McCaw, gen. prof.; Christina McCaw, gen. prof.; Maud Neville, gen. prof.; Isabella Patterson, gen. prof.; Fanny Anderson, gen. prof.

Fifth year, Boys—Gordon MacNaughton, first gen. prof.; George Morris, gen. prof.; Doris Hammond, first gen. prof.; Lillian McLean, gen. prof.; Aurilla Leach, gen. prof.; Edith Reitching, gen. prof.; Dinah Lanterman, gen. prof.; Muriel Welsh, gen. prof.; Hazel Murchison, gen. prof.; Emma Hawkwell, gen. prof.; Alexander Meldrum, gen. prof.; Melville Hampshire, gen. prof.; John McKecher, gen. prof.; T. Leslie Earl, gen. prof.; Douglas Roy, gen. prof.; Albert Witbel, gen. prof.; Doris Goldstein, first gen. prof.; Archie McLeod, first gen. prof.; Gordon Roy, gen. prof.

Fourth year, Boys and Girls—Laurence Tannenbaum, first gen. prof.; Arthur Taylor, gen. prof.; Joseph Valade, gen. prof.; Alexander Meldrum, gen. prof.; Melville Hampshire, gen. prof.; John McKecher, gen. prof.; T. Leslie Earl, gen. prof.; Douglas Roy, gen. prof.; Albert Witbel, gen. prof.; Doris Goldstein, first gen. prof.; Archie McLeod, first gen. prof.; Gordon Roy, gen. prof.

Third year, Girls—Pearl Reid, first gen. prof.; Jean Allan, gen. prof.; Hazel Baker, gen. prof.; Stella Freeman, gen. prof.; Elsie Johnson, gen. prof.; Bertha Johnson, gen. prof.; Stella Lemesurier, gen. prof.; Bertha Leslie, gen. prof.; Rebe Little, gen. prof.; Sarah Rosenberg, gen. prof.; Winnie Mac, gen. prof.; Lizzie Brims, gen. prof.; Mabel Laddone, gen. prof.; Lillian Bethelington, gen. prof.; Sidney Baird, gen. prof.

Third year, Boys—Alexander Davidson, first gen. prof. and cond.; Arthur Hensler, gen. prof.; Alvin Goodier, gen. prof.; James R. Marson, gen. prof.; Roderick G. Salloway, gen. prof.; Reginald Cribb, gen. prof.; Victor F. Wilkinson, gen. prof.; William Leach, gen. prof.; Gerard W. Brown, gen. prof.; Basil H. Grant, gen. prof.; Eglington Roberts, gen. prof.; Samuel E. Ennis, gen. prof.; Nicolina Di Benga, gen. prof.; Arthur S. Drysdale, gen. prof.

Second year, Girls—Hazel MacKercher, first gen. prof.; Ruby Dagg, gen. prof.; Beth O'Hara, gen. prof.; Ellen Leet, gen. prof.

Second year, Boys—Charles Vivian Earl, first gen. prof.; William Donaldson, gen. prof.; Fanny Fraser, first gen. prof.; F. Leach, gen. prof.; William Graham, gen. prof.; William Little, gen. prof.; Jos. Luun, gen. prof.; Harry Getz, gen. prof.; Albert Robertson, gen. prof.

ANN STREET SCHOOL.

Ald. Robertson, who was to have presided at the closing exercises of the Ann street school, was not able to be present, so the duty was undertaken by the Rev. Mr. Currie, of the Inspector street assembly hall. The exercises had to be held in three separate class rooms, in each of which in turn the pupils were addressed by the Rev. Mr. Currie, and the principal, Mr. Rowland.

Fifth year—Mary Archibald, first general prof.; Harriet Bloomberg, gen. prof.; Fred Allen, gen. prof.; Harry Bloomberg, gen. prof.; Rachel Rutenberg, gen. prof.; Wm. Leach, first gen. prof.; Ethel Wilson, first gen. prof.; Sarah Henry, gen. prof.; Punda Shrum, gen. prof.; Amelia Meadows, gen. prof.

Fourth year, Boys—Ernest Bouchet, first gen. prof.; Alex. Anderson, gen. prof.; Gordon Seaman, gen. prof.; Frank McCaw, gen. prof.; Leonard Jerrom, gen. prof.; G. Thistlethwaite, gen. prof.
Third year, first half—Ethel Rolling, first gen. prof.; Fanny Bloomberg, gen. prof.; John Willis, first gen. prof.; Norman Bouchet, gen. prof.; Sidney Gittleston, gen. prof.

Third year, second half—Jemina Wilson, first gen. prof.; Wm. Mason, first general prof.; Meldrum Hall, gen. prof.; Lily Ruttenberg, gen. prof.; Alice Senat, gen. prof.

Second year, second half—Maud Shute, gen. prof.; Fanny Diamond, first general prof.; Michael Kaplan, gen. prof.; Wm. Newton, gen. prof.; Benjamin Sandford, gen. prof.; Mendel Densberg, gen. prof.; Edwin Martin, gen. prof.; Wm. Hazel, first gen. prof.

Second year, first half—Mary Lee, first gen. prof.; Maggie Leaper, gen. prof.; Ethel Wilson, gen. prof.; Annie Collie, gen. prof.; Ida Green, gen. prof.; Nellie Cotzen, gen. prof.; Sydney Wheeler, first gen. prof.; Myel Samovitch, gen. prof.; Wm. Wheeler, gen. prof.; Louis Wilman, gen. prof.; Moses Goldberg, gen. prof.; George Payne, gen. prof.; Samuel Golt, gen. prof.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.

The Rev. Dr. W. I. Shaw presided at the Riverside school closing exercises. The programme included songs, recitations, dialogues and addresses. The Rev. Messrs. E. A. McKenzie, J. R. Webb, D. S. Hamilton and James Elliot were present and addressed the scholars and handed them their prizes. There was a fairly large attendance of parents and other spectators. The principal, Mr. W. A. Kneeland, B.C.L., read the annual report. There is a staff of twenty-two teachers in the school and 704 scholars were in attendance during the past year. Mr. Kneeland has been principal of this school for sixteen years.

The addresses of the Rev. Dr. Shaw and other ministers were wise and practical and directed to both pupils and parents. Fourth year, second class—Emma Flor-

once Jackson, commissioners' bronze medal for first gen. prof., commissioners' scholarship; Emma Ewan, gen. prof.; Edith Richardson, gen. prof.; and commissioners' scholarship; Marion Rickett, gen. prof.

Sixth year, first class—Helen Locke, first gen. prof.; Harold Child, first gen. prof.; Nelson Turnbull, gen. prof.

Fifth year, Girls and Boys—Lester Thomson, first gen. prof.; Eliza Payne, first gen. prof.; Jessie Allan, gen. prof.; Phyllis Foster, gen. prof.; Christina Cuthbert, gen. prof.; Fanny Empey, gen. prof.; Frances Hutchings, gen. prof.; Ethel Mattice, gen. prof.

Fourth year, second class—Maud Scott, first gen. prof.; Lucy Ashad, gen. prof.; Percy Cooper, gen. prof.; Flossie Nutter, gen. prof.; Hazel Macey, gen. prof.; Arthur Ramsdale, gen. prof.; David Kelley, gen. prof.; Willie Briggs, gen. prof.; Olive Brinkley, gen. prof.; Willie Newburg, gen. prof.; Stanley Locke, gen. prof.

Fourth year, first class—Alfred Stavely, first gen. prof.; Henry Barrett, gen. prof.; Edith Cuthbert, gen. prof.; Hattie Collet, first gen. prof.; Eva Halbert, gen. prof.; Elsie French, gen. prof.; Marion Whitlall, gen. prof.

Third year, second half—Jennie Rowan, first gen. prof.; Arthur Darlington, first gen. prof.; Pearl Monday, gen. prof.; Gertrude Mondor, gen. prof.; Margaret Hartley, gen. prof.; Mary Lawrence, gen. prof.; Christina Shiels, gen. prof.

Third year, first class—Frank Darlings, first gen. prof.; Edith Sedgewick, first gen. prof.; James Ashcroft, gen. prof.; Bob Foster, gen. prof.; Walter Mingie, gen. prof.; Harold Ferrisard, gen. prof.; Mary Bullock, gen. prof.

Second year, second class—Eva Smith, first gen. prof.; Rosemary Fawcett, gen. prof.; Ada Wilkinson, gen. prof.; Gertrude Strothers, gen. prof.; Maud Finlayson, gen. prof.; Susie Cheyne, gen. prof.; Sadie Clarke, gen. prof.; Irene Jeckell, gen. prof.; Walter Page, first gen. prof.

Second year, first class—Christie Cave, first gen. prof.; Gladstone Letters, first gen. prof.; Clarence McQueen, gen. prof.; Gladys Simpson, gen. prof.; Grace Kerr, gen. prof.; Howard Campbell, gen. prof.

MOUNT ROYAL SCHOOL.

At the closing exercises of the Mount Royal School yesterday afternoon the large hall held upwards of 1,000 persons, including the children, their parents and their friends. Much enthusiasm marked the proceedings, despite the intense heat. Ald. Clearhue presided, in the absence of Ald. Ekers, there being also on the platform the principal of the school, Mr. MacArthur, B.A., and the Rev. Messrs. J. L. Gordon, W. S. Lennon and J. R. Dobson.

The annual report showed the attendance to have been the highest in the history of the school, namely, 498 boys and 483 girls, a total of 981 pupils. It had also been the most irregular, varying from 861 in October last to 601 in January, and from 710 in March to 639 in June. Many pupils had been absent on account of the epidemics of scarlet fever and mumps, and he regretted to say that several of the pupils had died of the former disease. He regretted a prevalence of truancy, and he looked to the parents to aid him in putting a stop to the practice.

A number of songs were rendered by the kindergarten, the school choir, and the piano solos, recitations, etc., and brief addresses were made by the chairman and the Rev. Messrs. Gordon and Dobson.

The recipients of the prizes were loudly cheered by their school mates on going up to receive them.

Second year, first half—William Jones, first gen. prof.; Helen Knubley, first gen. prof.

Second year, second half (B)—Frederick Lowe, first gen. prof.; George Goddard, gen. prof.; Albert Orr, gen. prof.; Eric Taylor, gen. prof.; Elsie Fraser, gen. prof.; Bertha Noble, first gen. prof.; Dorothy Plawa, gen. prof.; Christina Merrick, gen. prof.; Gertrude Kerr, gen. prof.

Second year, second half (A)—Albert Howard, first gen. prof.; William Leister, gen. prof.; George Elliott, gen. prof.; Nathan Solomon, gen. prof.; Margaret Stuttdorf, first gen. prof.; Eva Bannon, gen. prof.

Third year, first half—Annie Kells, first gen. prof.; Lottie Dickson, gen. prof.

Third year, second half (B)—Frederick Jennings, first gen. prof.; Florence Macswain, first gen. prof.; Blossom Bertie, gen. prof.

Third year, second half (A)—Sidney Bruneau, first gen. prof.; Edward Noble, gen. prof.; Ethel Westcott, first gen. prof.; Amelia Bachelor, gen. prof.; Alice Bachelor, gen. prof.

Fourth year, second half (B)—Frank Duncaun, first gen. prof.; Ruby Stavely, first gen. prof.; Hazel Watson, gen. prof.

Fourth year, second half (A)—Audrey Mathieson, first gen. prof.; Francis Smeed, gen. prof.; Lydia Nelson, gen. prof.; Lillian Lawrence, gen. prof.

Carl Larson, first gen. prof.; John Wylie Campbell, first gen. prof.; Percy Hill, gen. prof.

Fifth year, first half—Harry Knubley, first gen. prof.; William O. Taylor, gen. prof.; Hermine Bruneau, first gen. prof.; Laura Stanford, gen. prof.; Beatrice Calverly, gen. prof.

Fifth year, second half, Boys—Ernest Dickson, first gen. prof.

Fifth year, second half, Girls—Beatrice Bruneau, first gen. prof.; Gladys Hodge, gen. prof.; Sophie Muth, gen. prof.; Lillian Leister, gen. prof.; Helen Robertson, gen. prof.; Marion Whyte, gen. prof.; Mildred Younger, gen. prof.

Sixth year, first half—Iza Stafford, first gen. prof.; John Gordon, first gen. prof.; Edith Hughes, gen. prof.; Lillian Vibert, gen. prof.; Maud Richardson, gen. prof.; William Ward, gen. prof.; Edward Michael, gen. prof.

Sixth year, second half, Boys—Howard Young, first gen. prof., commissioners' bronze medal and scholarship; Edgar Bruneau, gen. prof., commis. scholarship; Francis Cronk, gen. prof.; David Donaghue, gen. prof.

Sixth year, second half, Girls—Mima F. Porteous, scholarship and medal for first gen. prof.; Lillian D. Younger, scholarship and gen. prof.; Janet E. McEwen, gen. prof.; Edna M. Nelles, gen. prof.; Florence Caird, gen. prof.; Netta M. Drew, gen. prof.; Ann Grant, gen. prof.; Beatrice A. Fisher, gen. prof.; Ethel A. Bangs, gen. prof.

HOCELAGA SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the Hocelega school, Miss Maxwell, principal, took place at 3 p.m. yesterday afternoon. The place was tastefully decorated, the children bright and clean, and a delightful breeze playing around the place, added to the joy that was apparent on every face. The chair was occupied by the Rev. H. Jekill, of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Williams, the new pastor of the Methodist church. Miss Ryan, the former principal of the school, was also present, and was warmly welcomed by the chairman, teachers and scholars. The singing of the children was good, especially in the song 'The Chinaman,' and the recitations gave evidence of careful training.

The principal's report showed that 137 scholars were on the roll during the year with an average attendance of ninety. Owing to the prevalence of sickness during the winter and spring the attendance was somewhat irregular. The chairman complimented the principal and teachers on the good work of the year, and the children on their neat, healthy appearance and good behavior. The Rev. Mr. Williams, in being introduced to the school, presented, in a few words of praise and encouragement to the scholars, after which the prizes were distributed to the successful scholars.

Second class—John Dornay, first gen. prof.; Archie Wheeler, gen. prof.; Arthur Dean, gen. prof.

Third year class—Jennie Stuart, first gen. prof.; Annie Lemm, Mabel Clark, gen. prof.; Robert Thomson, first gen. prof.

Fourth year class—Kate Blatherwick, first gen. prof.; Charles Jenkinson, gen. prof.

SENIOR SCHOOL CLOSING.

The Ven. Archdeacon Evans presided at the closing exercises of the Senior School, which took place last evening in the assembly hall of the High School. There were also present on the platform the Rev. Principal MacVicar, chairman of the School Commissioners, the Rev. E. I. Rexford, the Rev. J. L. George, the Rev. G. C. Heine, Mr. George Murray, Dr. MacKercher, the principal of the school, and the members of the teaching staff.

The annual report of the principal showed that there were in all 319 pupils in the school, all of which had done six years' work in the public schools. The discipline had been good, and the work very satisfactory. In order to gain prizes pupils had to make 75 percent of marks at the annual and monthly examinations and 90 percent of marks for punctuality and attendance. At the intervals of the presentation a number of dialogues in English and French, part songs, recitations, etc., were delivered in an able manner by the pupils, and at the close brief addresses were given by the Rev. Principal MacVicar and Archdeacon Evans.

First Commercial—Harry Feldstein, first gen. prof.; Moe Freedman, gen. prof.; Philip Thomas, gen. prof.; George E. Watt, gen. prof.; Hubert Westcott, gen. prof.; Jane Rost, first gen. prof.; Mabel Schwarsenski, gen. prof.; Grace Stalker, gen. prof.; Kate Waters, gen. prof.; Henrietta Flower, gen. prof.; Sadie Crutch-

First Commercial, Boys' Class—James Houston, first gen. prof.; Thomas Hawkins, gen. prof.; Frank Duffy, gen. prof.; Mabel Schwarsenski, gen. prof.; Grace Stalker, gen. prof.; Kate Waters, gen. prof.; Henrietta Flower, gen. prof.; Sadie Crutch-

First Commercial, Girls' Class—Bella Abinovitsh, first gen. prof.; Gertrude McRae, first gen. prof.; Maud Bos, gen. prof.; Clara Russell, gen. prof.

Second Commercial, mixed class—Gordon McGuire, medal for first gen. prof.; So-

Second English Class—Clarence Darling, first gen. prof.; Margaret Weir, gen. prof.; Daisy E. Watkins, gen. prof.; Grace Brown, gen. prof.

Third English Class—Winnifred A. Tall, medal for first gen. prof.; honors in bookkeeping, draw., French, Latin, comp., and geom. cond. and appl. to study, certificate; Annie Demole, gen. prof.; honors in bookkeeping, geom., and certifi-

Third English Class—Myrtle Miller, first gen. prof.; medal; Ethel Clendenning, gen. prof.; Lillian Gamble, gen. prof.; Lena McQuinn, gen. prof.; Mabel Simpson, gen. prof.; Eva Demole, gen. prof.; Myrtle Levinson, gen. prof.; Gertrude Samuel, gen. prof.; Laura Brown, gen. prof.

Second Commercial, mixed class—Gordon McGuire, medal for first gen. prof.; So-

Second English Class—Clarence Darling, first gen. prof.; Margaret Weir, gen. prof.; Daisy E. Watkins, gen. prof.; Grace Brown, gen. prof.

Third English Class—Winnifred A. Tall, medal for first gen. prof.; honors in bookkeeping, draw., French, Latin, comp., and geom. cond. and appl. to study, certificate; Annie Demole, gen. prof.; honors in bookkeeping, geom., and certifi-

Third Commercial Class—May Swinburne, gen. prof.; honors in French, gram., phonetic and punct., certificate; Hannah Diamond, honors in bookkeeping, spell., French and comp., certificate; Dwight M. d'Albenas, medal for first gen. prof., hon-

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Second Commercial Class—Gertrude Churchill, medal for first gen. prof., hon-

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cial choruses were given by the children. The following is the prize list. Second year, second half—Willie Scott, first gen. prof.; Elsie Parr, gen. prof. Second year, first class—Ethel Stride, first gen. prof.; Ada Irvine, gen. prof.; Harvey Cooper, gen. prof.; Wm. Houston, general prof. Third year, second class—Jessie Morris, first gen. prof.; Walter Ewart, gen. prof.; Florence Milne, gen. prof.; Florence Craik, gen. prof. Third year, first half—Annie Houston, first gen. prof.; Harry Waagen, gen. prof.; first gen. prof.; James Dick, gen. prof.; Wm. Bryant, gen. prof.; Isabel Stewart, gen. prof. Fourth year, second half, Girls—Jessie Wood, first gen. prof.; Francis Pyle, gen. prof.; Della Neil, gen. prof.; Bertha Prouse, gen. prof.; Cora Reed, gen. prof.; Ella Philip, gen. prof. Fourth year, second half—Peter Cameron first gen. prof.; Joseph Storer, gen. prof. Fifth year—Jennie Philip, first gen. prof. Sixth year—Boys—Charlie Brown, first gen. prof.; Stewart Goodfellow, gen. prof. Malcolm Sandilands, gen. prof. Sixth year—Rose Vineberg, first general prof., commissioners' bronze medal; Effie Sandilands, gen. prof., and scholarship; David Mitchell, first gen. prof., commissioners' bronze medal; Elmer Desouray, gen. prof.; Natl. Cameron, gen. prof., and scholarship; Wm. Miskin, gen. prof., and scholarship.

Third year, second class—Jessie Morris, first gen. prof.; Walter Ewart, gen. prof.; Florence Milne, gen. prof.; Florence Craik, gen. prof.

Third year, first half—Annie Houston, first gen. prof.; Harry Waagen, gen. prof.; first gen. prof.; James Dick, gen. prof.; Wm. Bryant, gen. prof.; Isabel Stewart, gen. prof.

Fourth year, second half, Girls—Jessie Wood, first gen. prof.; Francis Pyle, gen. prof.; Della Neil, gen. prof.; Bertha Prouse, gen. prof.; Cora Reed, gen. prof.; Ella Philip, gen. prof.

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There was a large attendance of parents and friends of the scholars. The principal, Mr. S. H. Parsons, gave a summary of the year's work, the number of scholars on the roll being 648, of whom 48 were in the sixth year grade. Of these 30 had attained scholarship rank, of whom four pupils had been allotted scholarships. This statement of the year's work he considered was sufficient testimony to the industry of the pupils, and attention of the teachers, whom he as principal wished on this occasion to thank for their earnest, devoted work. The principal's remarks were received with enthusiasm.

The Ven. Archdeacon Evans distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, who presented a pleasing picture as they lined up in front of the platform. At the conclusion the chairman made some remarks concerning the proposed change in the system of the future. He said, after consultation with the head masters and conferences of the Protestant School Commissioners, it had been decided to abolish the giving of prizes, excepting the medals and scholarships. This would, he was convinced, be found to be in the interests of the scholars, as very often injustice was done to the plodding one, who in the matter of examination was often outstripped by the one who, more favored by nature, was enabled to pass examination, but possibly was not so well grounded.

A selection of songs was rendered in a pleasing manner by the scholars at intervals during the proceedings, which were concluded by all joining in the National Anthem, 'God Save the King.' Miss Norman presided at the piano.

The closing exercises of Victoria School took place yesterday afternoon, the Ven. Archdeacon Evans presiding. The room was prettily decorated with flags and flowers, while over the platform was extended an embroidered scroll bearing the sentence 'Victoria,' supported by portraits of the late Queen and His Majesty King Edward VII.

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The closing exercises of Lorne School took place yesterday at 3 p.m. Ald. McBride occupied the chair. There were present the Rev. John Ker, D.D., and the Rev. Ewan McKenzie. The prizes, eighty-five in number, were distributed to the different classes in order while the members of the Empire Day choir sang 'The Rowan Tree,' 'Advance, Australia,' and 'The Chinaman,' with great effect. The most interesting part of the programme was the presentation of the medals and scholarships to the successful candidates. Of the class graduating in February last Hubert Westcott and Pearl Brougham each won a medal and scholarship. In the June class Willie Dixon took a medal and scholarship and among the girls Etta Vineberg won the medal and Ethel Kerr a scholarship. The clergymen present spoke a few words of congratulation and encouragement to the pupils. The principal's report showed 705 on the roll for the year and an average of 532 in daily attendance.

The closing exercises of Britannia School, yesterday afternoon, were presided over by the Rev. Principal MacVicar, who made a short address, giving the children some very good advice, about obedience, and forming good habits. A programme of patriotic songs was also gone through, and followed by the distribution of the prizes.

The closing exercise and distribution of prizes took place yesterday afternoon at 3 p.m. The school hall had been decorated for the occasion and a large number of the friends of the pupils were present. On the platform were a number of baskets, containing wild flowers, which formed a striking feature in the decorations. The Rev. P. L. Richardson presided and presented the prizes. The Rev. Canon Evans, of All Saints' Church; the Rev. G. C. Heine, of Chalmers Church; and Principal H. M. Cockfield were also on the platform. The proceedings opened with prayer, and the children sang several stirring choruses. The ceremony of presenting the prize books to the successful candidates for honors lasted for over an hour, and was followed by the delivery of short addresses by the president, by Canon Evans, the Rev. Mr. Heine and the principal. The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of 'God Save the King.'

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1901.

HOW IMMIGRANTS ARE TREATED.

Their Life on Board Ship--A Welcome to Canada.

WHAT THE MONTREAL IMMIGRATION HOMES ARE DOING --RECORD OF A GOOD AND USEFUL WORK.

The immigration season is once again in full swing, and already some thousands of immigrants, from almost every European country, have arrived by the different steamship lines at Quebec and Montreal. These have been forwarded to their destinations, most of them to the Canadian North-West, and ere many years have passed will become fully acclimatized Canadians.

a Canadian, and a journalist in particular, was the presence of some seven hundred immigrants of diverse nationalities. The majority of these were Galicians and Russian Jews, while there was also a sprinkling of English, Germans, Italians, Finns, Danes, Swedes and Norwegians. Nearly all of these were bound for the Canadian North-West, and in view of the many contradictory statements that have gained currency as to their treatment on board ship and their desirability as settlers, the actual experience of the recent voyage may be of interest.



A PARTY OF RUSSIAN JEWS ON BOARD SHIP.

stewed beefsteak and onions, bread and butter; tea and coffee. Dinner--Vegetable soup, roast mutton and gravy, potatoes and vegetables, plum pudding and butter. Tea--Smoked herrings, fresh bread and butter, jam, tea and milk. Monday. Breakfast--Porridge, syrup or milk; vegetable stew, grilled bacon, bread and butter, tea and coffee. Dinner--Mutton broth, hot pot, stewed prunes and rice, bread. Tea--Cold meats, pickles, bread and butter, marmalade, tea and milk. Tuesday. Breakfast--Porridge, syrup or milk; salt herrings, bread and butter, tea and coffee. Dinner--Pea soup, fish and egg sauce, corned beef and potatoes, Semolina pudding. Tea--Cheese, bread and butter, jam, tea and milk. Wednesday. Breakfast--Porridge, syrup or milk; stewed beefsteak and onions, bread and butter, tea and coffee. Dinner--Vegetable soup, roast and boiled mutton, potatoes, baked beans, plum pudding and sauce. Tea--Cold meats, pickles, bread and butter, jam, tea and milk.

avail. Every steerage passenger was corralled and made to submit, but as a reward several boxes of oranges were opened and distributed among them. On arrival at Levis the immigrants were landed, and the government and railway officials took charge of them, treating them very kindly and sending them to their destinations by special, or the first available ordinary trains. Those immigrants who stopped off at Montreal were met at the stations by the representatives of the various homes and properly cared for. All the immigrants who were spoken to by the writer praised the kindness of the officers of the vessel, notably, Dr. Mussen, and the purser, Mr. O. J. Ellis, while, to the unselfish and devoted attention to duty of Captain Carey and his able assistants is due the safe termination of a voyage which included a dense fog lasting forty hours. Mr. Ringland, passenger manager, as well as Mr. Campbell, the general manager, have a watchful eye over the immigration arrangements, and they are both deservedly popular officials.

Mr. A. F. Gault, convener, Mr. Charles Garth, Dr. L. H. Davidson, Mr. E. L. Bond and the Rev. J. F. Renaud. A charter was procured from the Quebec government for the establishment of charitable work. The Bishop, Mr. A. F. Gault and the late Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas were the charter members. The repairs were duly made, and the home was opened on April 23, 1895. The Rev. J. F. Renaud was appointed immigration chaplain and secretary of the home, and he has been in charge as the executive head or manager ever since. There are about twenty bedrooms in the home, and accommodation has been provided within its walls for more than sixty persons over night. One section of the home is arranged for men; another for women, and another for married persons and children; besides which there are apartments for the janitor and matron. Besides the living rooms there are the board room, the general office, the secretary's private office and the office of the matron. The Rev. Mr. Renaud devotes the morning of each day to the supervision of this work, and he is assisted in the details of the office by Mr. Peter Sinclair, the well-known city missionary. The dining room, reading room, kitchen, lavatories,

this class of immigrants, but the great difficulty seems to be the question of their transportation. It is said that numbers of good German servants would be glad to come here but they have not money enough to pay their fares. The Home authorities think that persons who are in need of servants could be supplied safely and satisfactorily if they could arrange through the Home to advance the fares for German servant girls. The matron meets girls and women at all boats or trains when requested, while the janitor meets all incoming immigrant trains. All immigrants are not poor. Some bring moderate sums of money with them and if they want to rent or buy a farm or embark in business they are assisted and advised as far as possible in these matters. For this special purpose a settlers' committee has been appointed, consisting of Dr. L. H. Davidson, K.C., Major E. L. Bond and Canon Renaud, the secretary. A frequent occurrence is the arrival of a woman and a family of children on the way to join the husband and father, who arrived some months before and has secured work and a home for them. Quite large families are often accommodated for several days while the



A GALICIAN MOTHER AND CHILDREN. From photo taken on board SS. 'Lake Ontario.'

manager for Canada, has done a large portion of the immigration business, and a description of a trip from Liverpool to Canada in one of their immigrant-carrying ships may be of interest.

for their cleanliness. The men were apparently the most careless in the matter of dress and cleanliness of person, the Galicians especially seeming to be wedded to their sheepskin coats, which, from their appearance, might, in many cases, have done duty for generations past. Contrary to what might have been expected in such a mixed community, there was no quarrelling, and so well did the officials of the Elder, Dempster line, the stewards and officers of the ship, do their duty that there was not a single complaint received as to either food or treatment. Three substantial meals a day were provided, and although the meats were not of the best cuts and the food was necessarily roughly served, it



THE ANDREWS HOME, BELMONT PARK

Thursday. Breakfast--Porridge, syrup or milk; vegetable stew, bread and butter, tea and coffee. Dinner--Barley broth, roast beef and gravy, potatoes, rice pudding. Tea--Dry haddocks, bread and butter, marmalade, tea and milk. Friday. Breakfast--Porridge, syrup or milk; smoked herrings, bread and butter, tea and coffee. Dinner--Pea soup, fish and egg sauce, corned beef, potatoes, bread and butter pudding. Tea--Boiled eggs, bread and butter, marmalade, tea and milk. Saturday. Breakfast--Porridge, syrup or milk; vegetable stew, grilled bacon, bread and butter, tea and coffee. Dinner--Barley broth, roast beef and gravy, potatoes and peas, stewed apples and rice. Tea--Cheese, bread and butter, jam, tea and milk. In addition to the above, there was an unlimited supply of raw herrings and biscuits, which were largely taken advantage of between meals. In fact it was one of the sights of the voyage, albeit a rather unpleasant one, to see boys, men and women, go to the open barrel, fish out one or two herrings, and at once proceed to eat them, heads and all. A doctor formed part of the equipment of the 'Lake Ontario,' and particularly during rough weather, Dr. Mussen, a capable physician, had his hands full. By his direction, special delicacies, such as beef tea, etc., were supplied to such of the immigrants as chanced to need them. Now a word as to the sleeping accommodation provided. It can readily be understood that in an ordinary ship's quarters, seven hundred or so persons could not be accommodated with a separate room, but although somewhat stuffy, the sleeping quarters provided were at least comfortable. All the single males were confined to the fore part of the ship, and woe betide any who were caught trespassing in the after part of the vessel. This latter was reserved for females and married couples. The beds, or bunks, in the men's quarters were arranged in sections two rows deep, and five or six beds in a row. Each section was screened off from the other by means of heavy canvas curtains. Similar arrangements were in vogue in the women's quarters. 'Vaccination day' on board ship is usually productive of considerable excitement among the immigrants on board ship, and the SS. 'Lake Ontario' was no exception to the rule. When the vessel had entered the Gulf, every passenger was examined, and everyone upon whose arm no vaccination marks could be found had to be re-vaccinated. This was the doctor's busy day, and a large amount of vaccine was used. Many were the devices resorted to by those unwilling to be operated upon; but they were all of no

IMMIGRATION HOMES Praiseworthy Work of Some Local Institutions WHAT THE ANDREWS HOME HAS DONE IN RECENT YEARS. Many a man and woman, living to-day in comfort and enjoyment of prosperity in our fair Dominion, can look back with gratitude to the time when, landing on our shores lonely and practically friendless, they found a representative of one of the city immigration homes, waiting and ready to take them in charge, provide them with lodgings for a few days, and direct them to their destination if it was decided upon, or find a niche in the new world for them to fill if they had come to the end of the ways. The Andrews Home has made an enviable reputation for itself in work of this kind. Between fourteen and fifteen hundred persons annually pass through this home. Some merely call for a few hours while arranging matters in connection with changing cars or transferring from boats to cars; others stay at the home for several days, sometimes for weeks at a time. The Andrews Home is a large house, surrounded by ample grounds, facing Belmont Park on the north and Lagachetiere street, just west of St. Genevieve street, on the south, and is in close proximity to the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. The property was formerly known as the Mills-Atwater estate, and has an interesting history. It is said to have been at one time the residence of a British military officer, and some of the trees about the place are reputed to be over a hundred years old. When Mr. Henry Ogden Andrews died he left a large bequest to His Lordship Archbishop Bond, the greater portion of which was devoted to the founding of the Andrews Home. It was with these funds that the Mills property was bought and the home established. On Nov. 3, 1894, a meeting was convened by the Bishop to consider some propositions with regard to the Andrews bequest. His Lordship presided, and there were present the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, Archdeacon Evans, Canon Mills, the Rev. J. F. Renaud, Mr. A. F. Gault, Mr. C. Garth, Dr. Davidson and Mr. George Hague. The Rev. J. F. Renaud was appointed secretary of the meeting. The Bishop stated that the Mills-Atwater property had been purchased, and it was desirable that immediate steps should be taken to put the house in good repair, so that it might be utilized as soon as possible. A house committee was appointed, consisting of

ON BOARD SHIP HOW IMMIGRANTS ARE TREATED ON THE WAY OVER.

The last voyage to this port of the SS. 'Lake Ontario' was a somewhat eventful though very enjoyable one. The weather was rough at times, and there were few but paid tribute to Father Neptune.



A GALICIAN FATHER AND HIS BOYS. From photo taken on board ship.

Then in mid-ocean and 'Off the Banks,' fog was met with, which somewhat delayed the vessel. During the voyage there was the usual concert, shuffle-board and quoiting tournaments, and star-forms of amusements. The feature of the voyage, however, to

was wholesome, and apparently quite satisfying to the immigrants. The daily bill of fare for the voyage was as follows: Sunday. Breakfast--Porridge, syrup or milk;



IMMIGRANTS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES ENJOYING A FINE DAY ON BOARD SHIP.



ST. GEORGE'S HOME.

A place of refuge for many English immigrants.

etc., are all conveniently arranged, and there is a piano in the women's dining room. The building is heated in winter by a steam heating system, connected with two large furnaces, which consume about fifty tons of coal per season. Board and lodgings are provided at the rate of fifty cents per day or three dollars per week. The home is not what is commonly termed a charitable institution, although it does assist and consider deserving cases in time of extreme need. It rather proposes to help the worthy immigrant and settler to help himself and to give temporary assistance and protection to travellers in a strange land. Good work is done in the matter of finding situations for servants of both sexes, on farms and in all kinds of city employment. It is found to be comparatively easy to secure situations for mechanics of ordinary ability. The home has exceptional facilities for obtaining desirable situations for apprentices. The demand for servant girls is always greatly in excess of the supply, and comparatively few girls come across the water to take positions as servants. Efforts have been made to get German girls to come to Canada as servants. The matron, who is a native of Bavaria, speaks German, French and English fluently and would be glad to assist

parents choose a house and find work at which they may be able to make their living. The rules of the Home are simple, and well observed, so there is practically no trouble with lodgers, and the place is very quiet, even when pretty well filled. The affairs of the Home are attended to by the board at monthly meetings, when the financial affairs of the institution are considered and accounts and correspondence is submitted and passed. The Andrews Home works in connection with the Dominion Immigration Department and reports its operations to the department annually. The annual meeting of the corporation is held on Jan. 23 of each year. Canon Renaud, besides being chaplain of immigration for the diocese, is, by appointment, chaplain of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, Northumberland avenue, London, England; the Church Emigration Society, 34 Newark street, London, and the Liverpool Self Help Emigration Society, Water street, Liverpool. THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Church Emigration Society continues to use the Andrews Home as their headquarters in Montreal, and have sent out during the past season a number of desirable emigrants, chiefly young men, who have been placed on farms. Through their secretary, Mr. R. Culver,



THE ST. ANDREW'S HOME. Where Scottish immigrants are cared for.

there has been considerable correspondence in the interests of those whom the Church Emigration Society have assisted in coming to the Province of Quebec, the majority of whom are doing well and are satisfied that their venture was a good one.

The Rev. O. Greep, assistant secretary of the Liverpool office of the S. F. C. K., visited Montreal with a large party recently and expressed delight at what he saw in connection with this institution and its work.

The Liverpool Self Help Emigration Society also continues through its secretary, the Rev. R. A. Winter, 5 Tower Garden, Water street, Liverpool, to make this Home the centre of its work in Canada.

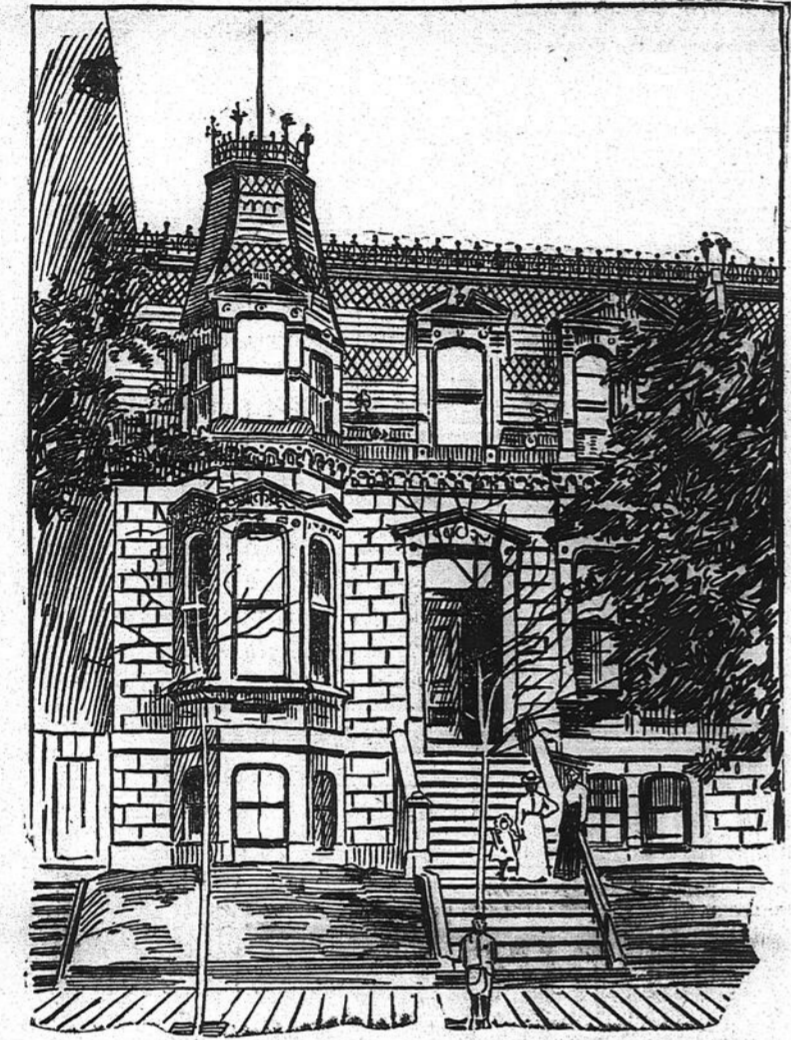
His Grace the Lord Archbishop continues to take a personal and active interest in this important work which he was the means of establishing.

The Andrews Home still continues to be the headquarters for newly-arrived members of the Girls' Friendly Society, and a room is allotted by the corporation for their special use.

The last annual report stated that during the year 563 women passed through the Home. Ninety had been placed in desirable situations at good

Michael, D.D., D.C.L., Dean of Montreal; the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L.; the Ven. Archdeacon Davidson, M.A.; the Rev. Canon Renaud, secretary; the Rev. A. French, B.A.; the Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D.; Mr. Strachan Bethune, K.C., D.C.L., Chancellor of the Diocese; Mr. Geo. Hague, Mr. Edgar Judge, the Rev. J. Ker, D.D.; the Rev. E. G. Hewton, M.A.; Mr. Charles Garth, Dr. L. H. Davidson, K.C., Major E. L. Bond, Mr. C. Ernest Gault, Mr. H. J. Mudge, honorary treasurer.

ST. ANDREW'S HOME.
The St. Andrew's Home stands for the practical and charitable work of the St. Andrew's Society. The society was organized in 1835, and the whole of its history down to the present moment is a history of true fraternity and philanthropy. For many years charity was dispensed by the society without a home, but in the latter part of the year 1856 a home was started as an experiment, the need being very apparent to some of the most active members. On April 24, 1857, a committee reported that the experiment of maintaining a home for immigrants and other homeless Scots had been tried for six months in Hermine street. Being satisfied with the re-



HOME OF THE WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE IMMIGRATION SOCIETY, OSBORNE STREET.

wages. The Andrews Home always welcomes those whom they have placed and who may wish to return for a rest, or while changing their situations.

The expenditure in connection with the Home last year was \$4,083.17. The following are the present members of the corporation elected by the Synod of Montreal: The Very Rev. James Car-

sults, they had leased a house in St. George street for seven years. The action of the committee was sustained, and the new home was opened on June 11, with Mr. Norman McDonald as its first superintendent. The home was placed in charge of the charitable committee, with a committee of ladies associated with them. Mr. E. McLennan, assistant secretary of the society, was appointed secretary of the St. Andrew's Home. During the first year 250 inmates found shelter in the home, and 400 persons shared in the society's bounty. At a meeting held in November of the same year the enlargement of the home was suggested. In the year 1858 the society became incorporated. At a meeting held in February, 1866, a motion was carried to secure by purchase the building in Dorchester street, the property of Mr. Burnett, for the purpose of a St. Andrew's Home. Arrangements were completed, and the deed was passed on April 30.

After leaving the Dorchester street Home the society occupied two other properties, and in 1887 they decided to purchase the Gould property on Mountain street, from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This property was purchased and renovated, and a story was added, and the place was ready for occupation in October of that year. Part of the land facing on Mountain street was subsequently sold, and the property now occupied fronts on Aqueduct street.

ST. GEORGE'S HOME.
In their immigration work the St. George's Home, 139 St. Antoine street, receives principally young Englishmen, on their way to the North-West and British Columbia to take up land. This year 142 persons were received in April, 75 in May, and 63 thus far in June. A few families remain in the city, but most have gone on to the west. During their stay in the city English immigrants find a good and comfortable home at St. George's.

HIGHER RATES IN MANITOBA
GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZED LINE ADVANCES LUMBER SCHEMULES.

Winnipeg, Man., June 20.—As a result of the withdrawal of the Northern Pacific Railway from the province, freight rates on lumber from the south have been advanced from eleven cents per hundred pounds to sixteen cents by the Canadian Northern Company. As a large part of the lumber used in Manitoba had formerly been secured from Minnesota points, the difference is a serious matter for importers and consumers. J. A. Davidson, Provincial Treasurer, expresses great dissatisfaction and intimates that the government will take action towards forcing down the rates. An understanding is said to exist between the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific with regard to rates on lumber.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

CLASS LEGISLATION ACCOUNTABLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—In the editorial columns of the last 'Weekly Witness' you comment on the machinists' strike in the United States, the problem of wealth, the bounty on lead smelting, and the trolley as an encouragement to the rural population.

We have become so accustomed to class legislation, under the guise of paternalism, in which it is assumed that the government can create wealth, that we overlook the true conditions under which goods are produced and labor reaped in Canada. We are all fellow-citizens of one Dominion, fellow-workers in one commonwealth, and no one can, with justice, demand for himself what all are unwilling or unable to extend to all. The majority of the workers of Canada are engaged in agriculture. Complete competition prevails in this industry, and in consequence there is cheaper food for all, including the monopolists and trades unionists, and no legislation can benefit the farmer except by lowering the price of what he buys.

In your article on the machinists' strike you point out that higher pay for the producer may mean dearer goods for the consumer. There seems to be a 'conspiracy of silence' on the part of some of the press regarding the, at least, equal rights of the consumer. The fact that within certain limits defence is more difficult than aggression does not affect the ethics of the matter. The division of the profits of any enterprise is a secondary consideration; the primary one is, Are they just?

You refer to Mr. Carnegie's immense fortune and its source. There can be no doubt that much of it was the result of the huge protective tariff, and the wronged were the consumers of the iron who sold the products of their own industry in the open markets of the world. Some writers on economic subjects profess alarm at the growth of immense fortunes, but support the legislation that largely made them possible; protective tariffs, public franchises, the alienation of national assets, and trades union measures.

You mention the movement of population to the cities, but overlook what seems to me to be the true cause. Class legislation has given the city partner an undue share of the profits of farming, and this movement to the cities is simply the operation of the law of competition in the only way possible. People leave the farm for the city because they receive more for their labor there, and doubtless will cease to do so when that is no longer the case—and not till then—or when the remuneration of labor on the farm is the standard for all.

LIQUOR MURDERS AND OFFICIAL LAXITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—Not alone in the granting of licenses do the 'powers that be' in this province look after the welfare of the liquor traffic. Take the matter of holding inquests where death has manifestly been brought about by lax administration of the license law. In April, 1900, an old man went to Orillia to obtain some drink which he believed would be 'good for his cold.' Towards evening he had to be helped from a respectable (of course) licensed tavern to his wagon, from which, before reaching his home, the unfortunate man tumbled and his neck was broken. It was said that the driver as well as the owner of the vehicle was intoxicated, but of this I do not know, and there was no mention of such a circumstance in the local newspapers. This I do know, however, there was no inquest, and consequently no record of the state in which deceased left the premises where no drunken man should be served with liquor. In April of the present year a party of Indians or whites and Indians, for I have been told it both ways—hired at an Orillia livery stable a buggy to take them a short distance from town. A lad of about seventeen years was sent to drive. On the way he was given whiskey from a bottle, made helplessly drunk, taken further than had been agreed upon and, then, it would appear, placed in his seat, the horses headed towards home, the poor lad fell out and was killed. Again the coroner deemed the cause of death too evident to require an investigation. On Monday last one of the Indians who engaged that buggy was killed on the railway line within the limits of the town of Orillia, while, so far as has been ascertained, stupidly drunk. He returned from river driving on Saturday, with considerable earnings, which he proceeded to expend for that which is not bread, in the respectable, moral town which sits between two lakes, boasts of its beauty, and should be jealous of its good name for law-abiding. Surely now there will be an investigation. No, the coroner, a well-paid member of the Ontario Civil Service, says there is no reason for incurring the expense. I am tempted to say more—but cui bono?
EAST SIMCOE.
June 19.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—The letter of 'W. D.' in your issue of last Saturday and your comments on the same seem to require explanation and criticism. In the first place it is to be noted that the Presbyterian Assembly that condemned secret societies was not one that can be said to belong to the great body of the Presbyterian Church as we understand it in Canada. The 'Reformed' Presbyterian Church (for such it was), as those of Scottish origin know, is a comparatively small body that separated from the parent church years ago on doctrinal

points; and although, no doubt thoroughly conscientious, it must be said that in the present instance its views are narrow, and it is not fair to condemn the Presbyterian Church, which is composed of too intelligent a class to entertain ideas of hostility to secret and fraternal societies. As you well say, its history is too grand a one for it has ever stood in the front rank in the battle for civil and religious freedom, and historians have not been slow to acknowledge the great debt the world owes it. 'W. D.'s' tirade against the Church is in the usual style of those who can see no good in it, but sensible people ignore such, as with all its faults there is no force in the world to-day so potent for good.

It is to your own remarks, however, that I specially wish to draw attention, as I regret to see a paper such as the 'Witness,' whose articles generally contain sound and intelligent views, astray on a subject which concerns so many thousands of the best part of our own and other communities. You say that you would be greatly surprised if we should learn that Presbyterians had not been everywhere on record against oath-bound secret societies. But how is it that we have not as a matter of fact any such record? In the course of some years' experience both in this and the mother country I have yet to learn of a single instance in which the Presbyterian Church has put itself on record against secret societies. How is it that this which seems so natural to you to be done has never actually been done, and the reason you give, namely, that the oath taken on entering such societies is necessarily taken in ignorance of what it imports? Now, if that is the case I grant you would have good cause for complaint. But is this a fact or is it not rather an instance of one writing on a subject he does not understand? I am not a Freemason, but I have it on authentic authority that it is not so in the Masonic order, and as for the fraternal societies I am in a position to say that such a statement is totally at variance with the truth. No candidate is asked to take the oath until the conditions and obligations are explained to him, how then does it come into conflict with the sanctity of the oath or with true manhood? If the candidate cannot comply with the obligations he can withdraw. But of the tens of thousands who compose these societies I have never yet heard of one who refused to take the oath, which is the best guarantee of its beneficent nature.

Your second objection, that an oath implying an arbitrary limitation of brotherhood being unchristian is plausible but will not stand investigation. It seems to me that almost everything we can think of begins with a limitation; we proceed from the one to the many, from the particular to the universal, from the concrete to the abstract. To whom does one owe in the first instance any obligations? Certainly to his family and relations, then to his city, or his church, or his society, then to his country, lastly to humanity. This is a law of our nature, and it is an old saying that charity begins at home; nay, more, Scripture can be adduced in its favor, for does not the apostle write to his brethren: 'Be charitable to all men, especially those who are of the household of faith. Now, this is precisely what the fraternal society inculcates: charity, good will to all, but especially to those of your order. And it is of the nature of charity that once it begins it expands, but necessarily it must first be limited. When we consider the millions that to-day belong to secret and fraternal societies in the English-speaking world alone, when we consider also the infinite amount of good they are accomplishing in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, and that principally amongst the working classes, it would be strange indeed if just cause of complaint could be brought against them. It is too late for that now, and the movement is too strong to be stemmed, and their success is their best justification. Small sections of the church from ignorance may criticize, but the great body of Christendom can only welcome them as being in harmony with its best traditions and aims.

D. R.
Member of the I. O. F.

THE SEVENTH DAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—I would like to contribute something on this subject, with an earnest desire to deliver some who may seem to 'desire to be under the law.'

The Spirit, in Galatians, takes us back to Abraham to show the difference between law and grace. Gal. iii, 16: 'Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, and to seeds as to many, but as of one, and to thy seed, which is Christ.'

Grace (unmerited favor) came by Jesus Christ. How beautifully this is typified in Isaac, who was a child of promise, withheld until God's time, sent not in the natural way, a pure gift, offered up by the father. 'By faith Abraham offered up Isaac' (Heb. xi, 17), 'accounting that God was able to raise him up even from the dead; from whence also he received him in a figure.' (Compare John iii, 16.) So Abraham's seed came into favor through faith. Again they are sheltered by the blood of the Passover lamb, which is Christ in type, led by the pillar and cloud, fed on the manna (Christ) (John vi, 31-35) in faith. 'Wherefore then the law?' It was added because of transgression, till the seed should come. (Gal. iii, 19.) 'The law then and self-will brought in the law, pure and holy, but mercy left out. How terrible! 'The man that doeth them shall live in them.' But while they are being written the very first one is broken, and they must have all utterly perished had not Moses pleaded with God, even offering to give up his life that they might live. No sooner is this law given than directions are given to Moses to build the tabernacle, where mercy is again offered through the shedding of blood. The law can only kill; Christ makes alive; the law demands; Christ gives, freely given. Praise his name.

'Now in due time Christ died for the ungodly. He hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. . . . That the blessing of

Abraham might come on the Gentiles, through Jesus Christ.' So now, 'we are justified by faith.' The law is not of faith. Paul says to the Galatians: 'Ye observe days and months and times and years. I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain.'

Read in the book of Exodus all the terrors attached to the Sabbath alone, and you will be convinced that the law is the 'ministration of death.' But now it is 'abolished,' 'done away.'

Now Paul says: 'I am determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified.' Our blessed Lord knew well how we would need to keep before our eyes his suffering and death for us, so his last request was that we remember him in the breaking of bread. 'This do in remembrance of me;' 'And as often as ye do this ye do show the Lord's death till he come.' No longer 'Thou shalt' and 'Thou shalt not,' but our high and holy privilege as his bride to remember him who died that we might live and be brought into that blessed place—heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ. If ye then be risen with Christ seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God.

So we begin our week of service for him by remembering his death, and as we partake of those emblems in faith the Lord has promised to be in our midst, as he was in the midst of the sorrowing eleven on that memorable first day of the week. So 'with joy and sorrow mingling we do remember him.' Thus we find the early Christians engaged in Acts xx, 7. Some find a difficulty with those passages where it is related that the apostles preached on the Sabbath days. But in every case it was to the Jews, and they went where and when they could find them assembled, not to worship, but to preach Jesus. If we rightly divide the word of truth there will be no confusion.

It has been asked, why does God in the law refer to the time when he rested the seventh day? Now, there is much dispensational truth to be seen here, but as to the law, the law presupposes man keeping it perfectly, and in that case God could rest and be refreshed. 'And God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good.' And he rested on the seventh day from all his work.

But alas! the creature created in his own image fell, and God immediately sets about redeeming him. Has he, as far as man is concerned, rested since? Jesus said when reproved for working on the Sabbath: 'My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.' Could the Father rest while his beloved Son lay in the cold sepulchre, spurned and rejected? Shall we in this scene of his rejection rest? We are become workers together with him. The Spirit and the bride say come. That is our business here. Busy the faithful ones were on that memorable morning, completely occupied with their risen Lord. Sorrowfully they brought sweet spices to remember their crucified Lord, and in much perplexity, still owning him 'My Lord.' When, lo! the risen one appears 'in the morning,' 'at the rising of the sun.' Their doubts vanish, and, trembling, 'with joy, they run to tell the others.'

Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free, and be not entangled again in the yoke of bondage.'

LOIS HOLTERRMANN.

Brantford.
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—For some time I have noticed articles in your paper regarding Sunday-keeping, and as there seems to be some doubt in the minds of some honest but not well-informed people as to whether Sunday is the proper day, also as to whether Christians are bound to observe any day, I would like to have a little say on that question, not in a spirit of controversy, but in the hope of giving some light to those who appear to be seeking for it. I have very carefully read the letter of H. J. Farman and fail to find any evidence that the early Christians observed Saturday.

Several hundred years before Christ's resurrection David pointed to the Sunday of Christ's resurrection and said in Psalm cxviii, 24: 'This is the day the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it.' He specifies clearly: 'This is the day . . . we will rejoice and be glad in it.' That specific Sunday is the day the Lord hath made. Not a day of pagan or papal institution, but the day the Lord hath made.

If Sunday is to become the unchangeable, enduring Sabbath of the Bible, there ought to be evidence of the abrogation of the changeable Sabbaths of the Jewish dispensation, and there is. The Bible furnishes plenty of evidence. God through Moses instituted 'obligations,' the offering of 'incense,' the observance of the 'first day of the month,' the keeping of 'Sabbaths' and the calling of 'assemblies.' But the children of Israel had so corrupted and perverted these things that Isaiah records God's displeasure. (Isaiah i, 13, 14.)

God's dissatisfaction is evident from the above quotation, and we may infer that he will remove what he so much hates. Hosea records the promise of God that he will remove all those things. 'I will cease, after new moons and her Sabbaths.' When God promises that he will do a thing he does it. The above quotation is from Hosea ii, 11. (See Eph. ii, 15.)

Paul teaches that God abrogated the covenant made with the children of Israel and gave us a new one (Heb. viii, 10) written on the heart. And Sunday has been written (as the Sabbath) on the heart of every true follower of Jesus Christ during the last eighteen hundred years. When God made the new covenant the first became old. (Heb. viii, 6-13.)

When God said that he would cause all their Sabbaths to cease He did not mean a few, but all. We need not, like the Adventists, blame the Pope, for God says I will cause them all to cease. He means just what he said.

Advertisements.

DOCTORS BAFFLED

BY THE CASE OF MRS. HARRISON, OF ORANGEVILLE.

She Was Completely Run Down—Racked With Pains in the Back, Head and Limbs—Again Rejoicing in Good Health (From the 'Sun,' Orangeville, Ont.)

Many cases are constantly being brought to light of persons being cured by that wonderful remedy—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—after doctors have failed to be of benefit. Among them may be noted the case of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, a well known lady who resides in the near vicinity of Orangeville, Ont. A reporter of the 'Sun,' hearing of Mrs. Harrison's wonderful cure called at her home to enquire into the facts of the case. Mrs. Harrison said she was pleased to be able to testify to the great curative powers of these pills. She said: 'For some years I have been a constant sufferer. Just what to call my disease I do not know; even the doctors were unable to diagnose it. I was completely run down, I had racking pains in my head, back and limbs. I was unable to secure sound sleep, and on arising in the morning would feel as tired as before going to bed. My stomach was in a bad condition and the least movement caused my heart to palpitate violently. Doctors' treatment failed to be of benefit to me and I was in a very discouraged state when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thinking that they might relieve me a little I procured a supply and began taking them according to directions. From the first I could see that they were helping me, and by the time I had taken half a dozen boxes I was free from the ailments that had made my life miserable. It is now several years since I took the pills and not the least sign of my old trouble has since shown itself. I would strongly urge the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for any person who has a weak or run down system and I am sure they will not fail to be beneficial.'

To those who are weak, easily tired, nervous, or whose blood is out of condition, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing, curing when all other medicines fail, and restoring to those who give them a fair trial to a full measure of health and strength. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Saturday do not have a Sabbath, but a Shadow. Christians are bound to keep the Sabbath. (Heb. iv, 9.) 'There remaineth therefore a Sabbath-keeping to the people of God.' The authorized version does not say that, but the American translators put 'the keeping of the Sabbath' in the margin as a better translation of the Greek. I hope this letter may be a help to some who are puzzled over the question.

T. E. JOHNSTON.
Wathens, Kansas.

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—Edmonton is two hundred miles north of Calgary, and is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Travel and freight movements are so convenient now that last week when I was there I saw for sale oranges, lemons, bananas, cherries, plums, peaches, strawberries, apricots and apples. This at the present date is true of all the prairie towns and cities.

At Edmonton and Strathcona, in the Saskatchewan, there are grist mills, saw-mills, elevators, and oatmeal mills, coal mines and all that go to make up modern towns. Electric lights are a great boon, and help one to see or foresee something of what is coming to northern Canada. I have never seen better farming lands than around the town of Edmonton, and for three hundred miles south. A rich black loam, a thick clay subsoil, with grit enough to keep it free for work, assure the settler that so far as soil is concerned he is safe. The altitude is 2,188 feet; that of Calgary, 3,298 feet. Hence Edmonton has a considerable advantage over Calgary in altitude, but the latter has an advantage over the former of three degrees of latitude further south.

North Alberta has a population of 45,000, and settlers are pouring in daily at a rapid rate. The C. P. R. and government land offices are kept busy. There is ample coal all through Alberta, and it can be had at from \$1.20 to \$2.50 per ton. The people are settling on both sides of the C. P. R. from Fort Macleod, a hundred miles south of Calgary, to Edmonton, two hundred miles north of the same town. This belt of settlers broadens out to a hundred miles up towards Edmonton. The Rockies turn westward to so great an extent that they are distant two hundred miles from Edmonton.

The C. P. R. is crossing the Saskatchewan from Strathcona this summer. The bridge is already built. Farmers are at work and are succeeding from three to four hundred miles north of Edmonton, a distance of over a thousand miles north of Toronto. There is room between the Rockies and the West Ontario Laurentides for from twenty million to forty million people.

Providence has given us a grand heritage. Let us be worthy of this glorious gift. E. ODUM.
Calgary, Alta., June 11, 1901.

THE Y.M.C.A. AND THE CHURCHES

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—Your editorial note of June 18 in reply to my letter respecting your article on the Y.M.C.A. assumes that the Y.M.C.A. is a feeder to the churches, and not vice versa. I can assure you that I know of one prominent minister at least who regards the Y.M.C.A. as living upon

the vitality of the church and very detrimental to it. Let us apply a little logic to the question. If the Y.M.C.A. is necessary as an independent organization then the churches fail in meeting public needs by just so much. On the other hand, if the Y.M.C.A. does not perform independent work, pray what is the excuse for its existence? Those who hold the opinion that the Y.M.C.A. is a standing reflection upon the church, and as such a menace to the welfare of the church. How can anyone say that the upholding of a Y.M.C.A. is not by so much the withdrawal of energy from churches. Have a Y.M.C.A. in connection with each church if you like, but not in rivalry with it. No member of a church can view the present low vitality of the churches with even casual interest and devote an hour to a Y.M.C.A. But the worst feature of all is the fact that a Y.M.C.A. is a standing revelation of masculine exclusiveness. Women are the very well-spring of human life and Christian effort. Should they not be seen to first?

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

Teach us to love, and give, like Thee, Not narrow men's claims to measure, But daily question all our powers, To whose cup can we add a pleasure? Whose path can we make bright with flowers?

So wrote the gentle and beloved Whitier, words that are in themselves a plea for the Flower Mission, that sends its wealth of fragrance and beauty messages of cheer to the weak, the sick and discouraged—a 'pleasure' not fully understood by those not interested in the work. We who live daily among these treasures of Nature cannot realize what even a bunch of wild flowers may mean to those who suffer either in hospital, or in a dusty street—

'Where is neither tree nor water Nor anything cool and sweet.'

Passing by a field of clover yesterday I met a group of men on their way home. They were grimy with smoke and from contact with machinery, but had all stopped to gather the red blossoms, taking the best within reach from the roadside. This

Advertisements.

PERMANENT CURES OF CANCER.

We here give a few cases, where the efficacy of our Constitutional treatment in curing Cancer, is established beyond all question. We have plenty more on file.

There is ample proof that our new remedy cures all cases of cancer, and saves people from the torture of knife and plaster.

CANCER OF THE BREAST.—A lady had Cancer of the breast, which rendered her right shoulder and arm almost helpless. Our remedy cured her over five years ago, and there is not the slightest return of the trouble.

CANCER OF THE FACE.—This case of a gentleman who had had his right cheek was almost eaten off with the disease. Plasters aggravated his trouble. Our treatment cured him four years ago and he has been all right since.

CANCER OF THE STOMACH.—Doctors pronounced the trouble Cancer of the stomach. There was vomiting of material that looked like coffee grounds. Great weakness and prostration. Cured over four years ago and well to-day.

CANCER OF THE NOSE.—A severe case which was cured by our remedy in 1891, and has never returned to this day.

Full accounts of the above cases, together with the names and addresses of the persons, are given in our new book, 'Cancer, Its Cause and Cure,' sent to anyone, in plain wrapper, on receipt of 2 stamps. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

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6	14 in.	14 in.
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 One Drum Cylinder Press, 46 in. x 22 in.
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 A quantity of Job Type.
 One Laurie High Speed Engine, 35 H.P., 8 x 14 in. first class order.
 Address, or apply to THE MANAGER, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

was in itself a wholesome lesson, and their faces were brightened by the attempt to take cheer into their homes that were a mile or two away from a clover field. Somehow the little incident gave me genuine pleasure.

The flower boxes at the railway stations make it easy for passengers to deposit their own every day blessing. What a boon to help the cause of those who cannot afford to purchase. The rare and out of season blossoms in winter, the wealth of daffodils in spring, and the rich luxuriance of plants are so hourly charity, refreshing tired eyes, and bringing back memories of other years to many a heart. Ah! how blindly we go through life unheeding the flowers in our own way—thinking, indeed, that they are of small account. I watch some faces as they pass by the roses in their path, but their heads are down, they are too intent on the problem of money-making to stop and enjoy those gifts by the way.

Bye-and-bye the flowers will have faded, there may be wealth and success, but there will be a tone of sorrow such as I have heard in the voices of successful men in after years when they say: 'These are like the flowers that grew in the old garden at home.' Better far to enjoy and appreciate with uplifted head and heart in thankfulness—instead of having to look back with keen and unavailing regret. Each summer has its changes in its flowers and in our lives and as the seasons pass we know that we

'Shall not pass this way again.'

CONTRASTS.
 A gleam of blue with a background of white to look fancy during a walk. It was the sturdy blossom of the common sage, its long spikes contrasting with a bank of Spirea Van Houttei behind it. If I might think things could only get together I thought of its misty beauty was before me, and in the distance the Oriental poppy flamed out beside a white yucca. It makes all the difference when there is harmony. Contrasts are necessary to give tone to a landscape or a life, and the more sharply defined the more we realize them. There is as much enjoyment in the homely sage as in the pleasing combination, as in more tender and expensive plants, and the beauty will be as well remembered.

PRUNING GRAPE VINES.
 M.B.P.—We all suppose that the vine consisted of one or more shoots when planted, and was cut back to two or three buds, and that these were all rubbed off but the strongest, which was trained to a stake the first year of growth, and in the autumn after the fall of the leaves it was cut back to within a foot of the ground. The next year all the buds were rubbed off except the one at the base of the main stem. These are to be pruned to three or four feet long, and this spring should be trained horizontally, one to the right and the other to the left. In a matter of convenience as to the height the trellis or stake is built but during the season the points of the growing branches should be nipped off, and the vine allowed to bear the third year from planting.

Grape vines need plenty of sunlight and do well on a high trellis, or to form an arbor or cover a wall, but will fruit better on the south than on the north side. When pruning, it is as well to take off weak shoots, and in the autumn to cut back as directed above.

A WEED.
 Mr. T. R. M.—The weed appears to be the round leaved Malva, or Running Malva, as it is called from spreading so quickly. It is found in old gardens and hard to eradicate unless vigorous measures are taken before it goes to seed. There is nothing so good for this purpose as determined hand to pull it up by the roots, before the seeds are ready to fall for another season. The plants should be put carefully into a basket, carried to a heap and burned—not thrown into the barnyard to be scattered later over the fields.

AMPELOPIS VEITCHII.
 M.J.B.—To judge by your description the plant has been badly winter killed. It was a severe season, though seemingly safe with such a snow blanket, and many plants have suffered. Here we find the June roses very scanty in flowers, no doubt caused by the broken condition of the plants that lost us the bearing wood.

In your case I should think there is not enough vigor left in some of the branches to sustain life, and it would be better to prune to where it is healthy and strong. Your plant may be a hybrid, as there are various types sent out. Ampelopsis Royali has much larger foliage as does quinifolia. The leaves of the true Veitchii vary from a trifoliate, to an entire form, on the same plant sometimes.

Keep the ground clean around the roots, which is the best way to destroy insect enemies.

PLANTS FOR NAME.
 Miss J.—The twig with flowers is the Spiked or Mountain Maple (Acer Spicatum). The leaves are of the Larch (Larix Americana), which is commonly known as Hackmatack, and considered superior to pine or spruce for ship building. There are a number of varieties, but the one here mentioned is the name of the specimen sent.

'Leaves.'—Not hearing further from you or receiving larger specimens of the plants, I can only say that the larger leaf resembles the White Ash, and the small leaflet the Stag's Horn Sumach.

'Nora.'—Your leaf is simply a diseased leaf from a Clematis, the form of variegation is only an unhealthy condition of the plant.

STRAWBERRY PLANTING.
 'Young Gardener' has a bit of rich land that he would like to make into a strawberry bed, and asks several questions. Ans.—You cannot make a strawberry bed too rich. This plant is a gross feeder, and will take in any fertilizer that is offered; but barnyard manure is most available. Spring planting is best, but good results can be obtained by planting during a wet season in mid-summer. Your land that has been in potatoes should be in proper condition, and as you say, is now in early peas, so that when they are finished, you could begin to plant. As to pot grown plants, there is a diversity of opinion on the subject. If near at hand, good, young plants (layers), will answer. If they have to be carried far I should prefer the pot plants.

After growth begins, cultivate well and keep the runners in line. After the ground is frozen mulch the surface with swamp hay or chopped straw if clean. This will prevent freezing and thawing, and can be taken off in spring to allow of cultivation, which must be kept up until the fruit is well set, after which the mulch can be replaced between the rows. This will prevent the fruit from getting the sand in time of showers, keeps in the moisture, and makes the work of picking pleasanter and easier.

As to the length of time a bed can remain before being changed to new quarters it is allowed that two full crops are all that can be taken off with profit. The expense of weeding is considerable, and is an old farmer remark: 'They're pesky things for gathering weeds.'

For varieties there are some new sorts that have to be tested in one's own locality, for this fruit is not always the same in different soils. For well tried varieties I should prefer Gandy, and Kirkwood for late, and Cumberland or Sharpless for early and mid season.

'J.E.'—The insect described is doubt-

less the canker worm, of which Professor Fletcher, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, says: 'This insect is difficult to control unless it is sprayed very early in the season. The remedy is Paris green and lime, one pound of each in 100 gallons of water. This worm is doing great damage to apple trees in some localities, and must be attended to or it will be worse than the rest of the apple's enemies.'

PLANT POSITION.
 'Seashore' asks for a plant that will thrive in a dry soil on a sunny bank. Ans.—Nothing will do better than the Sedum or Stonecrop, as these plants are so constructed as to live a long time without absorbing much moisture from the ground, and so will flourish in an arid soil, where other vegetation refuses to grow. They are very decorative when well established, and some of them are suitable for carpet bedding, and are easily worked into geometrical figures, if that is the taste of the grower. The taller varieties are choice border plants and well repay cultivation. There is a Japanese late blooming plant, Sedum Spectabile, that is very showy, having broad light green foliage and immense flat heads of handsome rose colored flowers. Some of the other plants are: The Sempervivum, too, are useful for this purpose, and will thrive in the crevices of a rock, and are most useful for carpeting barren spots of ground. Being hardy, they are very desirable for such a purpose, even the old-fashioned 'hen and chickens,' that was the long name, 'Sempervivum Soboliferum' is very interesting when grown in masses.

[For the 'Witness'] FIELD DAISIES.

'Tis June, the fields are argus-eyed With daisies, fresh and bright, And thousands of these eyes look up With here and there a buttercup, That seeks the air and light.

The daisies are in bloom again, Glad children of the lea, Whose faces, innocent and sweet, Turn wonderingly the sun to greet In joyful ecstasy.

They speak to us, these dear, dumb flowers, As beauty ever must, And in the memory still remain, Long after they are withered lain, And crumbled into dust.

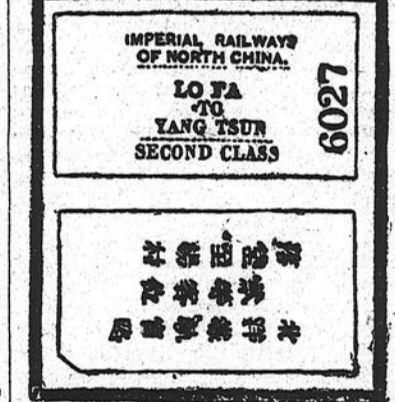
These simple, artless daisies crowd The meadow with their bloom, Their color is not dazzling fair, Their form and texture neither rare, Nor yield they rich perfume.

Yet they possess above all flowers A special sanctity, And in the golden crowns they wear, And all the snow-white wings they bear, Angelic forms I see.

MARTHA MARTIN.

CAPTURED RAILWAY TICKET FROM CHINA.

During the recent troubles in China some hot fights took place on the railroad from Tangku to Pekin. Admiral Seymour used this line when going with his troops to the capital and several times he had to halt and do battle with the Boxers. During one engagement



the station at Lofa was set on fire and after the skirmish was over a soldier found in the ruins a few railway tickets, which he regarded as a curiosity and brought back with him.

The ticket reproduced here is for a second class carriage, and is printed on one side in English and on the other in Chinese. The railway was built with British capital and remained under British control until the outbreak in China. Then the Russians assumed management of it, but they soon handed it over to the Germans, and they in turn returned it to the British.

THE NECESSARY SLEEP.
 (Edward Everett Hale in Philadelphia Press.)

People who sleep; they call sleep sickle or inconstant and in various ways abuse it. They make ridiculous proverbs which imply that there is something virtuous in short nights, as if sleep were to be kept at bay. All this is wrong. Sleep is the restoration of life—call it, if you please, the governor of the engine. With the right sleep and enough of it the body comes up to its work every morning new born. In the first half of life it comes up to its work a little better able to do its duty than the morning before. But this is not so if the sleep has not been sound and steady.

Every one will find out how much sleep is good for him. Then he will make it his duty or business to take that amount regularly.

The rules as I have found them are simple. They are well laid down in more than one book. Dr. Hammond's is as good as any.

1. Do not work the brain for six hours before you go to bed. Business men, so called, are apt to violate this rule. The agents of banks and other great financial trusts think they must give daylight to their employers and then spend their evenings in memoranda and calculations about their own personal affairs. All this is wrong. You may get out of bed as early as you please and work your brain then. But if you are safest if after 3 or 4 in the afternoon you give it no hard work at all. Are there not the

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children to play with and the novels to read and Joe Jefferson at the theatre and the sofa to lie upon while Marion and Hugh play a duet on the piano? Do not work this poor old brain, then, which has stood by you so loyally since you got out of bed in the morning.

2. Remember always what the bed is for and why you are in it. You are there to sleep. Not to add up figures in your head. Not to think out a letter to your lawyer. Not to work out the best way of putting your house lots on the market. Simply you are there to sleep.

3. If you have been working the poor old brain too late, or if you have been eating a 'welsh rarebit' just before you undressed yourself, and if your head burns so that it almost sets the pillow on fire, crawl out of bed and sponge your head with cold water. At the worst soak the feet in as hot water as they will bear. You want to draw away the extra blood from the brain. In all natural sleep there is less blood on the brain than when you are awake. I have at my bedpost a long cord with a child's flat iron attached to it. When my head is to hot I hold the smooth, cold

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HOME DEPARTMENT

WASHING SHIRT-WAISTS AT HOME.

How to Use Potatoes—The Woman Who Dis-agrees—To Induce Sleep—Baby's Clothes.

SHIRT WAISTS.

IN THE HOME LAUNDRY.

(From "The Delineator" for July.)

It is advisable in buying summer goods for shirt-waists to test the material by washing a sample. Pink and yellow are both fast colors, comparatively speaking, and for this reason will stand the ordeal of the laundry better than pale blues or greens. A good way to fix any shade of blue so that it will not fade is to soak the goods for two hours in a painful of water into which an ounce of sugar of lead has been dissolved. Let it dry before washing in the usual way.

All tinted or patterned gingham, percales, muslins, lawns, French cottons and similar goods should not be boiled, nor should they have washing soda nor any strong alkaline washing powders in the water, which will be boiling hot, though this will be less injurious to pinks and reds than to other colors. If dirty, they can be steeped in cold water with a little salt in it to prevent the colors running and to soften the dirt. They may also have a little borax dissolved in the water in which they are washed, though it is better to do without this unless very much soiled. Muslins and delicate fabrics should not be rubbed, as this spoils the surface; they must be squeezed, much as one would do with woollen goods, with soap jelly used instead of soap. They should be washed as quickly as possible.

Soap jelly is made by shredding many little pieces of white soap into hot water and dissolving them. If they do not melt readily the soap is not shredded finely enough, in which case the ball can be set on the stove for a few minutes; if there are any pieces left over they may be saved for future use. Pour enough of the jelly into the water to make a stiff lather.

The goods should be rinsed in several waters, with a little bluing and salt in the last. For purple, black and some other colors substitute vinegar for salt; this will not only fix the color, but sometimes it seems to restore the pristine freshness of tint to a faded purple or heliotrope. Sometimes in patterned goods, where there is a mixture of colors, it is well to use both vinegar and salt in the proportion of a tablespoonful of each to a quart of water. Black-and-white checks sometimes require washing in several waters the first time, as the black dye comes out so much as to discolor the white interspaces. In subsequent washes, however, this difficulty will not be experienced. Water in which potatoes have been boiled is good for black calicos and lawns. Some people wash them entirely in milk, adding a good deal of bluing to the last rinsing milk. Turn the materials on the wrong side to dry and hang in a shady place.

If the shirt-waists are wanted very stiff, they should be thoroughly dried before starching; if only moderately so, about half dried. The closer the weave of the goods the thinner the starch should be. Only white or cream-colored shirt-waist should ever be dried in the sun, as everything fades much more quickly when wet, being subjected to what is really a bleaching process. They are better, however, dried quickly, and to do this they should be hung in a breeze.

To make hot water starch, dissolve a tablespoonful of starch in a little cold water, with as much borax as will lie on a dime, dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water (it will not melt in cold water), and a quarter of an inch of tallow candle. Pour on boiling water until it reaches the desired consistency. If they are wanted stiff, the starch should not be squeezed out of them too much before they are hung out to dry or the desired result will not be achieved.

Clothes prepared in hot water starch should be sprinkled, when dry, with hot water instead of cold, as the latter is liable to leave starch spots. Having reached this stage, if the shirt-waist has stiff cuffs and the collar must be dipped in cold water starch, which is mixed in the following proportions: One tablespoonful of starch to a small half-pint of water, four drops of spirits of turpentine, and as much borax as will lie on a dime, dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water. Pour in a little of the water and mix it up quite smoothly with the hand; then pour in the rest of the water, turpentine and dissolved borax, taking care not to get the sediment of the latter, as it tends to produce iron-mould. This quantity is more than enough for two shirt-waists.

First of all, wet the sleeve all round where it joins the cuff, by dipping the fingers in water and rubbing them over it, taking care not to wet the cuff itself; if the collar is attached, treat it in the same way. Then gather the sleeve tightly into the hand and dip the cuff into the starch, stirring the latter up each time with the finger. Rub the starch well in, and redip it in the same manner and, squeezing the wet starch out, rub it again vigorously between the hands. Treat the collar in the same way. If one did not dampen the adjoining portion of the sleeve before starching the cuff, it would be disfigured with starch spots. Roll the shirt-waist tightly and lay it aside for an hour or more.

The cuffs should be ironed first and require an iron as hot as can be used without scorching. Box-irons are nicer for starched things than the ordinary flat-irons, as, not having to touch the stove on their surface, they are cleaner, keep their heat (from the red-hot heat inside) longer and are not so liable to scorch. The latter, however, will do very well if they are kept scrupulously clean. Take a clean piece of rag and wet it, wiping over both sides of the cuff with it to prevent the iron sticking. Iron first very lightly on the wrong side, then lightly on the right; heavily on the wrong side, then heavily on the right. These seemingly trivial details are important because the iron will stick if applied heavily at once, and if the cuff is finished on the wrong side instead of the right, it leaves a ridge where the edge of the cuff is turned in. Keep on ironing till the cuffs and collar are both perfectly dry. Never change an iron while doing a cuff.

An iron must always be scrupulously clean for starched pieces. Some people use bath brick and olive oil to clean them, but a rag dipped in kerosene does just as well, and this will also help to prevent the iron from sticking. If there are frills to be gathered they should be done when half dry; all trimmings should be ironed first on the wrong side. The rest of the shirt-waist is, of course, quite simple to iron. When the balloon puffs were worn it was almost necessary to keep a small iron expressly to go inside them, but with the advent of the small sleeve this need is obviated.

A very hot iron is liable to fade some delicate tints, and in this case a comparatively cool one should be used except for the cuffs and collar.

Polishing is done very much on the same principle as anything else is polished—by constant rubbing—but it is rather a ticklish business for the amateur, not so much because of being really hard work, but one is liable to spoil a nicely done-up shirt-waist. It is best, for this reason, to practice first on a separate cuff or collar. The polishing iron is smaller than an ordinary flat-iron and has a rounded bottom, which must be immaculately clean and polished. It must also be extremely hot and yet not enough to scorch; a cool polishing iron is worse than useless. The article to be polished must be first starched in the ordinary way. Nothing whatever is used to produce the gloss but water and friction. After going over the right side of the cuff with a slightly dampened rag rub the polishing iron over it a great many times in rapid succession and with considerable pressure.

To wash organdy, soak it in a gallon of warm water in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved. Let it soak about twenty minutes and pour in soapuds made of pure Castile soap; squeeze several times, pour boiling water over it and allow it to cool; rinse thoroughly in tepid water.

Wash-silk waists are easier to do up than anything else, requiring merely to be washed in hot water with white soap or soap jelly, rinsed with salt or vinegar in the last water and ironed with a rather cool iron; they seem to wear endlessly. Tussock silk, made in India, is perhaps the most serviceable fabric one can wear; being of a khaki color, it does not easily show the soil; it should, however, be washed often, since each time it is washed it becomes silkier. When new it is dressed with so much stiffening gum as to have the cracking feel and appearance of the stiff brown paper used for packing purposes. To eliminate this gum, the silk requires to be washed in a great many waters.

CONSTANCE McINTYRE.

HOW TO USE POTATOES.

This is the season of the year when old potatoes are stale, flat and unprofitable, and the new ones are both poor in quality and high in price. The potato, however, forms one of the principal articles of food in most families. Bread may be the 'staff of life,' but potatoes certainly make an important part of every meal. How to prepare the old ones so that they will be eaten with a relish is just now rather hard, and to cook the new ones so that they are eatable is also difficult.

One good way to serve the old ones is what is termed potatoes on the half-shell. Scrub the potatoes until clean, bake forty-five minutes in a hot oven. Prick with fork, and when done cut in half lengthwise. Scrape out the centre and mash; do not break the skin. Then add to mashed portion two tablespoons of butter and one tablespoon of chopped parsley; season with pepper and salt. Beat the whites of three eggs stiff and fold in the mashed potatoes. Put the mixture back in the skins, and put in the oven and brown evenly; serve hot.

French potato balls are made by adding a little chopped parsley and celery salt to about one-half pint of mashed potatoes; moisten with a beaten egg and form into round balls. Glaze with the beaten egg, and put in hot oven until a light brown. This is an excellent way to use cold mashed potatoes.

What is said to be a nice way to cook the small, new potatoes is in butter. Heat

plenty of butter in a pan that can be closely covered. Peel the potatoes, but do not slice them. Put them in the hot butter, cover down air-tight and cook till the potatoes are done, shaking them about now and then. They should come out well browned all around and mealy and white within. Another way in which to cook new potatoes is somewhat similar, but demands that they first be boiled. Cook them in their jackets in unsalted water till done. Peel them immediately and put them into a frying pan with some very hot butter. If the butter is not at an intense heat the cooking will not be successful. Toss the potatoes about, uncovered, till they are nicely browned and serve.

Potato salad is best made of new potatoes, and before they grow full size and mealy. Cut cold boiled potatoes into thin slices and mix with them one chopped onion, the Spanish, or else an equal amount of young ones. Make a dressing of one-half a cup of vinegar and half a tablespoon of butter; pepper and salt to taste. Place this dressing over the fire until hot and pour over the potatoes, mixing well with a silver fork. A little chopped parsley or celery adds to this salad.

Another potato salad is made by cutting cold, boiled potatoes in thin slices or dice, and adding chopped parsley and a small quantity of grated onion. To two tablespoons of olive oil add one of vinegar, pepper and salt, and pour the mixture over the potatoes, tossing with a silver fork, and let them stand until the oil has penetrated the potatoes. Serve on lettuce leaves and garnish with cold, hard-boiled eggs.—Catholic News.

CONTROVERSY.

There are some women who glory in disagreeing. An argument is often useful if carried on in the right spirit, but if entered into for the sake of dispute, it only injures the cause.

A woman should take the cause she considers truth, understand facts, and with that conscience says is right, and not let her mind run riot, by losing her temper. Women are at a disadvantage when angry. Be broad-minded enough to acknowledge if you are wrong, and do not stir up strife by prying into your neighbors' affairs.

If we study one another and have a little perception of humor, many controversies may be avoided. Guard your words, and actions, that your conversation may never fail to give pleasure, even in argument.

SLEEP-INDUCING METHODS.

An article in the "Lancet" gives some hints on the inducing of sleep which will be of interest to all victims of insomnia. So vital is the necessity for sleep that any method by which it may be secured is worthy of attention. The means employed is to produce weariness by muscular exercise after retiring. Lying on his back, the patient first reaches for the foot and head board at the same time. He then raises his head half an inch; at the same time he breathes slowly and deeply about eight inspirations to the minute, which are counted. After about twenty inspirations the head, which begins to feel heavy, is dropped. The right foot is then raised (the reaching for the boards and counting being continued), and similarly dropped when fatigued. The left foot goes through the same process. The muscles which are used in reaching for the head and foot boards are then relaxed, and the body is elevated so that it rests on the head and heels. He then turns on the right side and reaches for the head and foot boards again, and raises first the head and then the foot, as before. The same process is gone through on the other side. Thus eight positions have been assumed, and a large number of muscles used. If sleep has not been induced the same cycle is gone over again.

FROM HERE AND THERE.

The Queen of Holland, it is stated, is a total abstainer, and ostentatiously refuses, on all public occasions, to partake of wine.

To keep the complexion and spirits good, to preserve grace, strength, and agility of motion, there is no gymnasium so valuable, no exercise more beneficial in result, than sweeping, dusting, making beds, washing dishes, and the polishing of brass and silver. One year of such muscular effort within doors, together with regular exercise in open air, will do more for a woman's complexion than all the lotions and pomades that were ever invented. Perhaps the reason why housework does so much more for women than games is the fact that exercise which is immediately productive cheers the spirit. It gives women the courage to go on living, and makes things seem really worth while.

The work of blind women typewriters is one of the interesting features of the United States Treasury Department. It is said that their work is equal to that of the best operators, and as much is expected of them as of those who have their eyesight. So satisfactory are the services of these blind clerks that it is proposed to give opportunity to many more next year. There are only three or four now employed.

In setting the table for luncheon considerably more scope is offered the decorative skill of the hostess than would be possible at a dinner. At the latter function only pure white linen of the best quality is allowable; but at a luncheon it is customary to use fancy napery, which is often exquisitely embroidered. Care should be tak-

en, however, to avoid over-dressing the table, or the result will be rather that of a millinery counter or a stall at a fancy fair. In many fashionable houses the tablecloth is omitted at luncheons, its place being taken by decorated plate doilies laid directly on the highly-polished table.



CLEANING BABY'S CLOAK.

Babies' cashmere cloaks can be cleaned at home with magnesia. Get an ounce of powdered magnesia from a chemist, dip a clean rag into it, and rub the cloak well all over, turning the rag as it gets soiled. When well covered with the powder, take a clean brush and brush it well as it lies on the table. Some people use naphtha; but this is very inflammable, and is rather apt to turn the cashmere yellow.

BABY'S CLOTHES.

The fashions in baby clothes must necessarily follow along the same lines year after year. The principal differences come in the sleeves and in the trimmings. The sleeves, oddly enough are quite a little influenced by what style of sleeves are worn by grown women. When large sleeves are in fashion, baby's sleeves also follow the prevailing style, and vice versa. Although, let it be said to the credit of sensible women, the babies never have to suffer with absolutely tight dress sleeves.

AGE FOR LONG TROUSERS.

Boys usually leave off wearing the short trousers reaching only to the knees when they are about twelve years old. More depends, however, upon the size than the age of the boy. If he is unusually tall, the change may be made earlier. Little boys of four sometimes wear long trousers with sailor suits. An Eton suit for evening wear requires long trousers.



German Potato Salad—Prepare in a bowl a dressing of half a pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of olive oil, a saltspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and a large onion sliced thinly. Boil in their jackets eight good sized potatoes, and while yet very hot, skin and slice them rather thickly into the dressing. Celery, cut into quarter inch dice, may be added if desired. Garnish with hard boiled eggs and parsley.

The hot potatoes absorb the dressing and, being elaced thickly, they are not so apt to break in being mixed through the dressing.

Spanish Cream—One pint of milk, quarter package of gelatine, soaked half an hour in the milk; then put in a kettle and stir while cooking. Three eggs; beat the whites to a stiff froth, and put the yolks into one cup of sugar, and stir into the hot milk. Then stir into the whites, hot. Flavor with vanilla. Pour into moulds, and set upon the ice.

BETWEEN SEASON PRESERVE.

Rhubarb and prunes make a very good preserve, especially to serve with puddings, etc. Take 4 lbs. rhubarb, 3 lbs. prunes—large juicy ones are required, the little hard dry ones are no use—and 3 good firm lemons. Wipe and cut up the rhubarb, and put in a jar with 1 lb. sugar over it. Wash and stone the prunes, and put to soak just covered with cold water for twenty-four hours or longer. Cut up the lemons roughly, remove the seeds, and put to stand along with the stones of the prunes until next day, then boil and strain as for jelly. Put this juice along with the rhubarb, prunes, and the water in which the latter have been soaking into the preserving-pan, and simmer slowly by the side of the fire for about two hours. Add another 6 lbs. sugar. Allow to boil for fifteen minutes before putting into jars. If a few of the prune stones and cracked kernels be added, the flavor will be much improved.



TEN COMMANDMENTS.

J. John Dickey, of Yonge Mills, kindly sends the Ten Commandments in verse, which we have already published. He says that Mrs. Bently can find the poem also asked for in Lindley Murray's old "English Reader," p. 184. It contains 19 verses and the author is Merrick. It would be too long for us to print. He also most kindly sends the Old Mother Hubbard sermon asked for by Y.M.C.A. in the question and answer department. The latter has been forwarded direct to Y.M.C.A., as it is too long to print in our available space.

Mrs. Margaret Jordan also kindly sends the Ten Commandments, with the words 'no other God but me' instead of 'no more gods but me,' and in the last line, 'do not covet' instead of 'dare not covet.'

Mr. Colin Dewar kindly sent us the Ten Commandments in verse, as printed last week, and adds:—'I am sorry I cannot give

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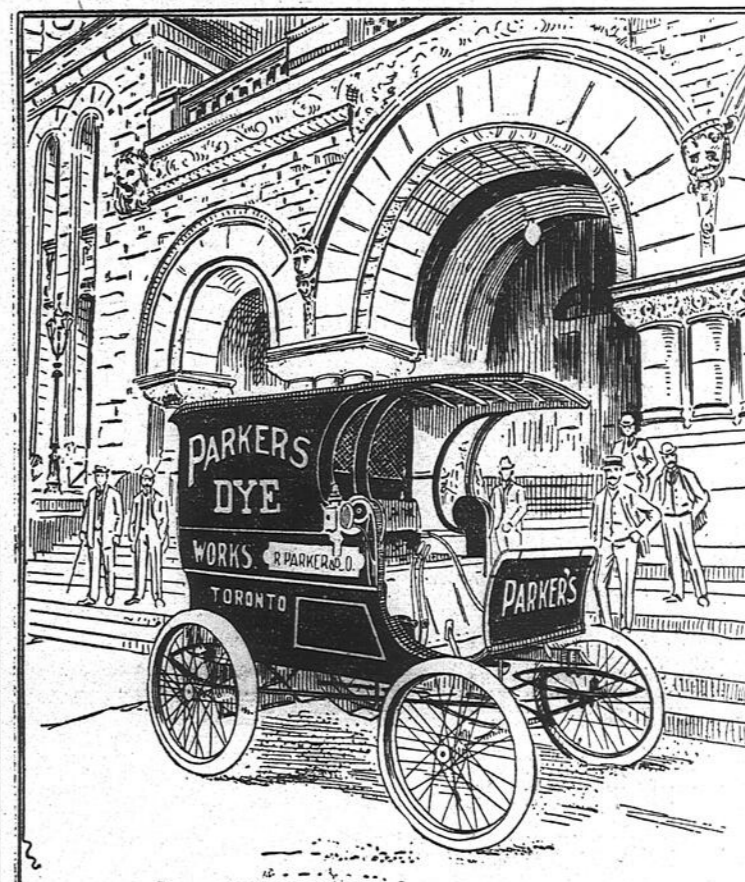
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wends and picks its way through our narrow and busy streets has been much admired. This automobile was specially built for the Parker Dye Works by the Winton Motor Carriage Company, of Cleveland, and has proved itself to be in every way a vehicle of the utmost utility, strong and yet not at all clumsy, and fully answering the purposes for which it was intended. Mr. Scott, who is making a visit of the company's agencies all over the Dominion, is fully convinced of the superiority of the automobile as a means of conveyance. In the course of his journey he found it to be capable of running at a fine rate of speed over every species of road and street, good, bad and indifferent, there being more of the latter two descriptions than a sufficiency. Mud or sand, broken stone or good macadam, uphill or down, it was all the same to the gasoline motor, which excited the surprise and admiration of all who saw it. After



constantly increasing business. The system under which goods are received, despatched for treatment to the works, and returned with exacting precision, is as perfect as good management, combined with experience, can devise.

In Toronto all the collecting from the local offices is done by means of automobiles, an innovation that has proved entirely successful. For some time past one of these remarkable vehicles has been a leading attraction in our Montreal streets. It is in charge of Mr. G. N. Scott, a member of the Parker firm, and the speed and dexterity with which it

where one of my class-mates received a dose of the tawse for not having his reading lesson properly studied, and he stepped on that verse, which, according to the standard in vogue, was spelt thus: "Plac'd on the verge of youth my mind Life's opening scene survey'd, I view'd its ills of various kinds Admitted and afraid."

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE POETRY OF THE WAR.

A national enthusiasm not only awakens the spirit of song in the nation at large, bidding many indite verses who would otherwise have held their peace, it also inspires with a virile theme those whose gift of rhythmic wording is already well developed. Coming from writers already dear to our Canadian public, as well as from those who made their mark for the first time, songs and ballads of the call to arms and the fortunes of war filled the year 1900. Miss Machar added to her long record the poem beginning:

Oh, strangely o'er the veiled, where winds the Modder River.
Sounds the pibroch on the sultry tropic air.

as well as a tender though spirited lyric called 'Our Lads.' The last song written by Arthur Weir was called 'Dead by the Modder.' Frederick George Scott wrote 'The Colors of the Flag,' and a sonnet on the return of the troops. The latter subject also inspired W. W. Campbell. These, with many others, find a place in the interesting anthology of 'Poems and Songs on the South African War, from England, Africa, Australia, United States, but chiefly Canada,' compiled by the Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick, LL.D. (Gazette Publishing Co., Montreal.) This volume arranges the poems on different stages of the war chronologically, and gives for the most part the Canadian point of view, with just enough representative thoughts from other lands to give breadth to its patriotic sentiment. For instance, there is one poem by Swinburne, one by Alfred Austin, and one by Kipling, while the 'Song in Camp,' by Harold Bigbie, another English writer, is one of the most vigorous things in the book. It begins:

There's one can tell of the grizzly bear,
And one of the kangaroo,
Over the borders we've come with our orders.

We know what we're here to do.
From Natal comes a brightly little rhyme called 'Britannia's Picaninny,' calling attention to the loyalty of the small colony of Natal, and also a singularly poetic piece of writing called 'Waggon Hill,' which ends thus:

Valor of England, gaunt and whitening,
Far in a south land brought to bay,
Locked in a death-grip all day tightening.

Waited the end in twilight grey.
Battle and storm and sea-dog's way!
Drake from his long rest turned again,
Victory lit thy steel with lightning,
Devon, O Devon in wind and rain!

Turning to our own writers again, we see that Mr. Robert Reid has a good number of poems, of which the most popular is probably the one in which a Scotchman carries a comrade out of battle.

And they tell me I'm named in despatches,
and sure of the great V.C.,
But what I have done to deserve the like,
It beats me yet to see;

For the corp o' the commonest fechtin'
man is mair eneuch to tyne,
But to part wi' a leerin' Piper! loch, it
never ance cross'd my min!

Dr. Drummond's most characteristic contribution contains the following:

'Twas a kind of an invitation and written
in such a ban'
That a Chinaman couldn't refuse it—not
to spake of an Irishman;

So the pickets' sent back an answer,
'We're comin', with right good will,
Along what they call the kopje, tho' to
me it looked more like a hill.

One of the writers most numerously represented is Mrs. Letitia McCord. Another sweet singer is Miss S. E. Strigley. One of her themes is the march in which 'the Canadians carried the babies.'

There's a soft little arm on the soldier's neck,
And a warm little cheek near his own,
As he tramps through the grinding, sliding sand.

And sings in that cheery tone,
Ready, eye ready, for work or watch,
Or march or fight as the bugles ring;
Just now it is duty, and pleasure for sure,
To carry the babies and sing.

RECENT FICTION.
'Every Inch a King,' by Josephine Caroline Sawyer, of Watertown, New York, is an historical story containing the romance of Henry of Monmouth, and aiming to prove that the character of Henry V. while Prince of Wales has been greatly misjudged. It is brightly written, and is carefully founded on history. The reconciliation between the much slandered prince and his father is thus given:

Motioning to his attendants to remain upon the threshold, Harry Monmouth advanced across the open space alone. Months had passed since the nobles had last seen his face, and every eye was bent upon him curiously. They noticed first his peculiar costume—a long, dark-blue robe, over which was an academical gown, white around his collar hung many needles with thread, symbolizing the slanders which had attacked him. Then they gazed wonderingly at his face. Those who lead a riotous life show its traces in their countenance—their faces are red and swollen, their eyes are heavy and clouded, their manner rock-

less, lacking all self-control. The Prince was very pale, his eyes were clear, but downcast, and if the thought of all the evil they believed against him made his heart burn with shame and sorrow, he yet bore himself with a quiet dignity which astonished them. . . . The King raised himself on one elbow, but ere he could speak, the Prince came swiftly forward and passionately threw himself upon his knees beside the couch. Drawing the jewelled dagger at his side, he offered it to his father, saying in a low, intense voice, which thrilled the single listener: 'Sire, I know not what I have done to deserve such deep distrust, but if thou dost believe I am a traitor, I pray thee slay me here with thine own hand and end thy doubts and fears and my keen shame!' Whatever Henry may have hoped or expected to hear from his son's lips he was utterly unprepared for such an outburst; and in an amazement which bereft him of all speech he unconsciously accepted the extended dagger, and lay silent, gazing in bewilderment at the kneeling figure. But the Prince did not raise his eyes nor see his father's emotion, so when the weapon was taken from his hand he supposed that the King intended to employ it, and promptly laid bare his breast and leaned a little forward to receive the fatal blow. An instant's breathless silence followed, then Harry spoke again, very quietly: 'Thou dost not strike, my lord. I have confessed myself and am prepared to die. Better were it a thousand times that thou shouldst end my life than believe that I have one thought toward thee that is not loyal, true and honorable.' The dagger rang upon the floor, and with a cry of 'Harry,' the King held out his arms. The Prince raised his head, and in an instant was folded in a close and tender embrace. 'My son, my son, thank God thou hast come back to me,' said the father, brokenly. 'Thou canst not know how my heart has hungered for thee these many months. Methought that I must die without thee, Harry, but God has granted me to go in peace, knowing that thou art my true and loyal son.'

(G. N. Morang & Co., Toronto.)
'Joselyn Cheshire,' a story of the American Revolutionary War, has attracted considerable attention while running as a serial in 'Everybody's Magazine.' For an American story it is unusual in its plot, as the charming heroine is on the British side. The scene is laid in the Carolinas in a region with which the author, Sara Beaumont Kennedy, is thoroughly familiar. The story is one of adventure, telling of war scenes, prison ships and thrilling escapes. The attitude of the heroine and the hero are thus described:

Joselyn's father had been an ardent advocate of King's rule, and she had imbibed all of his enthusiasm for England and English sovereignty. He had died just before the battle of Lexington set the western continent afloat with a new national life. She carried to her new home the bitter Toryism with which her father had so bitterly engrained her nature. . . . Richard's whole soul was in the revolt of the colonies; every nerve in him was attuned to war and strife, and he was vehemently intolerant of any adverse opinion, so that to him and Joselyn the subject came to be like flint and steel. He did not scruple to tell her that she was foolish, obstinate, logically blind, and that her opinions were not of the smallest consequence; and yet the staunch loyalty with which she defended her cause, and the ready defiance with which she met his every attack won his admiration. Very speedily he separated her personality from her views, and loved the one while he despised the other. Nothing but fear of her ridicule had hitherto held him silent upon the subject of his love.

There are eight full page illustrations and a colored cover. (Gage & Co., Toronto, \$1.25.)

RALPH CONNOR'S NEW STORY.
Widespread interest is being taken in the announcement that Ralph Connor's new story, 'The Man from Glangarry,' will begin publication in 'The Westminster' in the first issue for July. This story, which is thoroughly Canadian and promises to be the great feature of the literary year, will give the best work of the author of 'Black Rock' and 'The Sky Pilot.' It opens in the Ottawa river region and touches the great west. It will be the serial attraction of 'The Westminster' for the current year, and will not appear serially elsewhere in Canada. The publishers offer their fine paper weekly for six months for \$1.00, and for one year for \$2.00. The monthly magazine numbers, which are broadly undenominational, and will contain all Ralph Connor's writings, may be had for one year for \$1.00, by addressing 'The Westminster' Co., Toronto.

A USEFUL PUBLICATION.
'The Canadian Year Book' for 1901 has just come to hand. This is an invaluable book of reference for every Canadian, whatever his occupation. Among the contents are the tariff of customs, an alphabetical list of post-offices in Canada, a list of the Governors-General and Governors of the several provinces before and after Confederation, together with the years of office; a very detailed list of the present members of the Dominion Government and of the provincial governments; dates and events connected with the discovery and history of Canada; an alphabetical militia list; sporting records; a list of banks in Canada, with their branches, etc. The whole is

Why Beauty Fades And Sufferings Come.

Real beauty is rare. It belongs to perfect health. Just as soon as the blood gets thin and watery and the nerves become exhausted beauty fades, wrinkles show themselves, the beautiful curves give way to leanness and angles. Nervousness quickly destroys beauty of face and form. The female organism becomes deranged and there are sufferings almost unbearable at the monthly periods. Too often women come to believe these mysterious pains and aches a part of their existence. They fail to realise that by keeping the blood and nerves in perfect health they can preserve youth and beauty and avoid an endless amount of suffering.

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well indexed and contains portraits of prominent Canadians. (Published by Alfred Hewett, P. O. Box 557, Toronto. Price 25 cents.)

NOT A PATOIS.

'Canadian Essays,' by Thos. O'Hagan, M.A., Ph.D., tell something of Canada's development in literature, and also in religion, from the Roman Catholic point of view. The essays are: 'Canadian poets and poetry,' 'Canadian women writers,' 'French-Canadian life and literature,' 'The old mission church at Tadoussac,' 'The true story of the Acadian deportation,' 'In the land of the Jesuit martyrs,' 'The pioneer bishop of Ontario,' and 'The Catholic Church in Ontario.' On the language of French Canada Mr. O'Hagan has the following interesting remarks:

Now, when we consider the language of the French-Canadians, we notice that it has one marked characteristic—uniformity. There was no patois used by the educated French of Quebec. Obsolete, words are used—words that belong to the seventeenth century—but these do not constitute a patois. In fact, they add to the picturesque power of the language, duplicating the resources of the tongue, just as a Shakespearean or Miltonic word of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries adds to the picturesque power of the English language of to-day.

There are many reasons, as Benjamin Suite points out, why patois, or slang, did not engrat itself on the language of French Canada. In the first place, nearly all the women who came from France to Canada were educated, and furthermore, there were schools for girls established in the colony as early as 1639. When you add to this the influence of the clergy—an educated body—it can be readily understood why the language of the educated French-Canadian is one of marked purity and grace.

NEW HYMN-BOOKS.

'Battle Songs of the Cross' is a new book compiled by John M. Whyte, the singing evangelist. It is particularly suitable for revival meetings and special services. A certain originality characterizes Mr. Whyte's music. His air to 'De Masse ob de Sheepfol' has gained a well-deserved popularity, and we find here other good hymns of Mr. Whyte's already in use, such as 'He waits to pardon you.' There are also a hundred new hymns and some appropriate selections from other sources. (William Briggs, paper, 35 cents.)

'Exalted Praise' is a new hymn-book intended for use in church services as well as in Sunday-school and devotional meetings. We think, however, that it is best suited to the latter, for while it combines some good evangelistic hymns with others that speak of the joys of the Christian life, there are few of the dignified psalms (setting forth the attributes of the Almighty or the general facts of Scripture) which are most suitable for formal public worship. The editors are J. Howard Entwistle and Powell G. Fithian. (McCalla & Co., Philadelphia, cloth, 30 cents.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Edmund Middleton, formerly of London, but now of the Canadian North-West, has written a book entitled 'The Doomed Turk,' which contends that the modern Turk is a descendant of the ancient Esau, and that the British of to-day are the descendants of the ancient Jacob; also that the birthright which

Esau sold to Jacob is identical with the Eastern question of our time. The book consists of a series of the essays written with great seriousness and ingenuity, and numerous quotations, and emphasised with words and sentences in capitals, and should be found extremely interesting by Anglo-Israelites and others of the same way of thinking. (Abbey Press, New York, 50 cents.)

'Scottish National Dances' is a tiny book by J. Graham Atkinson, jr., describing the steps used in the various forms of the Scotch reel, strathspeys, etc., with some remarks on the style of music used for reels and that used for strathspeys. (Published at 117 George street, Edinburgh.)

'Out of the Pigeon-Holes' is a collection of short essays on miscellaneous subjects by E. S. Goodhue, M.D. (George F. Butler Publishing Co., Alma, Michigan); very self-conscious and a little literary. The annual report of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, New York, contains nearly a hundred and fifty pages, telling of the work of the Alliance at home and abroad, with a full financial statement and auditors' report. Eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars has been spent for foreign missionary work.

'Manuel de Droit International, public et prive,' by Mathieu A. Bernard. (C. Theoret, law books publisher, Montreal.) This book, written by a member of the Montreal Bar, will be of material help not only to law students, but also to judges, lawyers and all those who are interested in the study of international relations. Hitherto the want of a concise treatise on the elementary rules governing the relations of states with one another has rendered the subject of international law one of the greatest difficulty to students, and by summarizing these rules in the present volume the author has rendered a valuable service to the legal profession generally. As an introduction, the book gives an historical sketch of international law.

NEW MUSIC.

A pretty little song in E minor, called 'His mother's his sweetheart,' has just been published by the Canadian Foreign Music Company, 2481 St. Catherine street, Montreal. The words are by Frank L. Stanton and the music by Gunnsteinn Eyojolfsson. By the same house is published a lively polka by Louis Field, entitled 'Tiptoes,' and also 'Early Dawn' waltzes by Joseph Adams. These three pieces can easily be performed by the average player.

The cadets at the West Point Military Academy are getting an unexpected taste of discipline at present, and there is no doubt that the effect will be salutary in the extreme. The board of inquiry that recently conducted an investigation into the conduct of the cadets has found eighty-three students guilty of mutiny, and fifty-seven of that number have received sentences of punishment. Five are expelled from the academy, six are suspended without pay until April 1, and the others receive less severe punishment. This may look like severe treatment, but in view of the developments during the Congressional inquiry last winter the public will not be inclined to waste much sympathy upon the youths who have been sentenced to punishment. It was demonstrated at this inquiry that the academy was ruled very largely by a spirit of rowdiness, which was entirely inconsistent with the training of soldiers, who should be gentlemen as well as fighters.—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

The Boys' Page.

The End of School.

Poetry and Drawing Competitions.

PRIZE-WINNERS ARE BERTHA PUTHERBOUGH AND D. L. YOUNG.

A few weeks ago we opened a picture competition and a poetry competition, taking as subject in either case 'The end of school.' Boys and girls, aged 17 or under, were invited to compete. For the best poem, containing not more than sixteen lines, a prize of a penknife or a book, as preferred, was offered. A similar prize was offered for the most

He joins the rest as he hurries along, With a laugh, and a shout, and a snatch of song.

In the door of the porch, the teacher stands, And waves the hat she holds in her hands; 'The school is closed'; I heard her say, 'And all the work is laid away.'

She locks the door with the old worn key, And I know she is tired as she can be; Then, toward her home, her steps are turned.

To enjoy the rest she dearly earned, BERTHA PUTHERBOUGH (aged 14), Aberdeen, Ont.

The end of school is drawing near, And what a relief 'twill be For boys and girls, who study hard, From lessons all set free.

The end of school, O blessed day,



Percy J. Timmins, aged 12, De Lorimier avenue, Montreal.

School was over, holidays had begun, The boys and girls were full of fun; They gathered their books and ran with glee, They seemed as happy as could be.

'Hurrah!' they shouted, as they passed, 'The examinations are over at last; Hurrah! for the holidays are here; School is over, so let us cheer.'

As they all seemed glad school was ended, As on their homeward way they wended; For all were tired of examinations; They did not think of their educations.

School was over, and all they thought about, As they danced with glee, and began to shout!

'Holiday time is here at last; 'Twill not seem long till all is past.' LAURA BLYTH (aged 15), Ottawa, Ont.

The boys are away, from their happy play, On the old school grounds. Their hearts are glad, and no one's sad, As they speak the joyful sounds.

They play in the fields all the bright summer day, Until they reach their heart's delight. They go all through the forest to pick The flowers that are so bright.

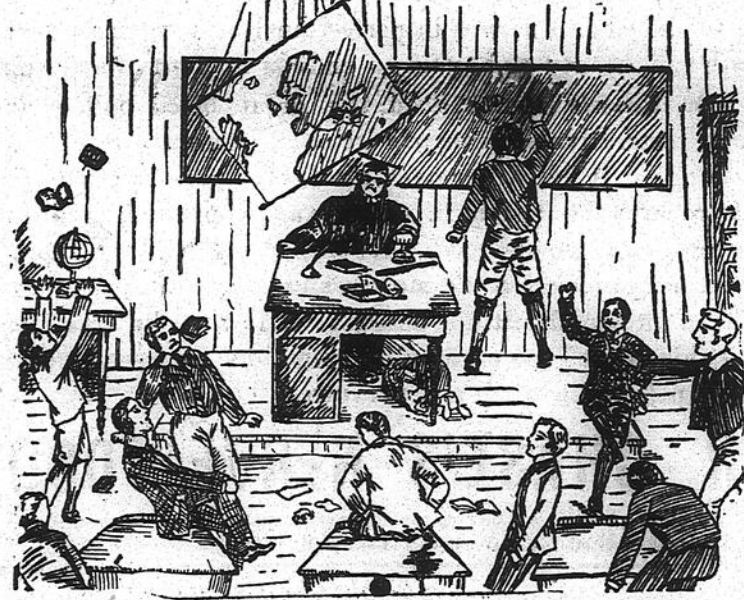
sight. Not four feet in front of me, in the full blaze of the sun, lay four mountain lions asleep.

For half a minute I thought them dead, but as I stood staring at them with my heart in my mouth, every one of them sprang up with a growl. And they faced round at me, looking ugly, sniffing the air with their whiskers drawn back, showing the white line of their teeth, switching their tails and looking like demons.

As for me, I stood rooted to the spot. I couldn't move, from sheer fright. A queer, numb sensation began in my ankles and crept up my body, and I literally felt my hair rise.

I stood there motionless for several minutes; then one of the beasts dropped his tail and whined. The others followed his example. My presence mystified them. A few seconds later they turned about and crept away down the ravine, looking back stealthily two or three times to see me.

When they were out of sight I began to breathe again. I didn't care to hunt any more that day, and made for the camp at top speed. That was the time my hair stood on end, and my scalp was sore to the touch for a week afterward.



Prize picture by D. L. Young, aged 15, Duluth avenue, Montreal.

ingenious drawing, the paper used to measure six inches by five inches.

Bertha Putherbough has taken the prize in the poetry competition, and D. L. Young the prize in the picture competition. The next best poems are published to-day, as well as the prize poem, and five of the best pictures are reproduced.

Owing to the fact, no doubt, that so many boys and girls have been working their hardest these last days over the examinations, we have not had so many entries as usual, nor is the standard of merit a very high one. However, under the circumstances, one cannot blame the poor things.

The following competitors deserve an honorable mention, though their work is not quite good enough to be printed: In poetry—John V. Gleason, John Scott, Mary Trotter, Charles Blair, Andrew Welch.

In drawing—Bert MacKenzie, Archie McColl, Millie McGibbon, Dan. McGib-

We hail with joy thy coming, We inmates of the school-room dream, Who're always lessons humming.

To roam about the sunny fields, And gather Nature's flowers, Pleasing and helping loved ones dear, Will pass the long, bright hours.

LIZZIE PEARL MENZIES (aged 15), Underwood, Bruce County, Ont.

Hurrah! girls. Hurrah! boys, Don't you know that school is o'er— Hurrah! for all our games and toys, And hunting shells along the shore.

Many a game, we'll enjoy, With old dog 'Tray' our friend; 'Students' will not our mind employ, All because 'school' is at an end.

Our poor, dear 'teacher,' too, I know is glad to be away— Glad that school is through. And now again, Hurrah! Hurrah!

ELLEN SIMPSON (aged 12), Roseville, Gaspé Basin, Gaspé.



Bertram Elliott, aged 11, Carroll, Man.

But some have to work in their father's shop, All through the summer day; And never go out in the grassy fields, With the other boys to play.

But soon they get tired of all their play, And utter moaning sounds; And wish they were back to their happy play, On the old school grounds.

WILLIAM BRICKSON (aged 11), Albert, B. C.

The happy day has come at last, The brightest most to deary eyes, When books and slates are thrown aside, And we go free with shout and cheer,

How oft we've counted up the days, From 'rosy morn' to dewy eve, How slow the lagging moments passed; How long and dark the days at school!

Our teacher must be very glad, From 'rosy morn' to dewy eve, While she was striving us to teach, We thought of recess and of play.

How bright the prospect to us seems! We're free to scamper where we will, We'll roam the fields and climb the trees.

WALTER ALLAN MCGIBBON (aged 12), May Bank, Que.

The school-days are over now, The weary days are past; And now, the holidays have come, Have come to us at last.

We've looked forward to them, For many a long, long day; And now when they are come, We wish they had come to stay.

Thus, when school-tasks are ended, And books are laid away, We'll have no more of school, Until the next school day.

CLARENCE S. CHARD (aged 14), Stirling, Ont.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Engene, N.S.—Please inform me where I can get gut for tennis bats. Ans.—Any one of the following places would supply you: T. W. Costen & Co., 1696 Notre Dame street, Montreal; Wightman Sporting Goods Co., 403 St. Paul street, Montreal; Mountain Cycle City Co., 2341 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

HIS HAIR STOOD ON END.

'Up to five years ago,' said a prospector to a St. Louis 'Republic' reporter, 'I did not believe in such a thing as a man's hair standing on end'; and then the old gentleman told the story of the fright that led him to change his mind:

'I was in the mountains of Idaho with a friend, and we ran short of fresh meat, so one day I took my gun and started off alone. I went into a ravine and was making my way along a little brook, when I came suddenly upon a queer

SENSIBLE CONCLUSION. Two doctors once had a disagreement—as the best of doctors sometimes have—and lost their tempers.

'I hesitate to say just what I think of you,' angrily exclaimed one of the two, 'for you have not many years to live! Consumption has marked you for a victim.'

'Oh, it has, has it? How do you know?' 'By the "clubbing" of your fingers,' referring to the wasting away of the fingers near where they join the hands.

'Do I need to call your attention to that?' 'Perhaps not,' retorted the other. 'But do you know you bear unmistakable indication of an early death yourself!'

'In those hollows at the back of your neck, near the head, where you can't see them. They denote a fatal lack of vitality.'

'In that case,' rejoined the one who had spoken first, extending his hand, 'we are foolish to quarrel. Let us prescribe for each other.'

They are still alive, and apparently in excellent health.

Advertisements.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and beautiful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELINGS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen street, MONTREAL. Be sure to get "Radway's."

Advertisements.

Leading Medical Men as well as Leading Medical Journals

UNITE IN DECLARING THAT

NEAVE'S FOOD

is one of the most perfect and most nutritious of Foods.

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says it is "An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and young persons."

The "LANCET" says it is "Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

USED IN THE

Russian Imperial Nursery

GOLD MEDAL awarded, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION London, 1900.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—MESSRS. LYMAN BROS & CO., LTD., Montreal and Toronto.



COWAN'S COCOA and CHOCOLATE

Are the Standard of Purity and Excellence.

COWAN'S

Hygienic Cocoa, Queen's Dessert Chocolate, Chocolate Cream Bars, Chocolate Ginger, Chocolate Wafers,

Are the Purest and Finest Goods to be had, and ought to be in every household.

-25-

New 3-Pedalled MORRIS UPRIGHT PIANOS

With or without Orchestral Attachment, Mahogany, Fancy Walnut and Golden Oak Cases.

Special inducements to immediate purchasers, in order to reduce stock before starting alterations to the building; rare chance to secure one of these celebrated Pianos below the regular prices. Monthly payments of \$7 accepted; offers solicited from customers paying cash or within 12 or 18 months. Old Pianos and Organs accepted in part payment. Valuations made free.

W. H. LEACH, 2440 St. Catherine St.
Between Stanley and Drummond.

Open Evenings.

N.B.—Great opportunity for newly married couples and parents who think of giving their child the present of a Piano upon returning home from college or school.

A FEW SEASONABLE WANTS.

You want an Awning. You want a Tent for your Lawn or Camp. You want a Hammock. You want Camp Chairs. You want Camp Beds. You want to Hoist a Flag. You want a Good Skiff. You want a Good Canoe. You want Paddles and Oars. You want Fishing Tackle.

You want Yacht Sails. You want Boat Fittings. You want Aluminum Row-locks. You want Aluminum Camp Sets. You want Canvas for Waggon Tops. You want Canvas for Covers. You want Rope, Blocks, etc. You want Camp Bags. You want Waterproof Sheets. You want Tarpaulins.

ALL THESE WANTS CAN BE SUPPLIED BY

THE SONNE AWNING, TENT & TARPULIN CO.

775 Craig Street, Montreal.

Bell Tel. Main 727. Send 2c stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

HERE IS WHAT YOU WANT

We have just bought the patent rights for this Chair in Canada



And we intend to sell them very cheap to introduce them on the market.

COME AND BE CONVINCED. You Cannot get a Better Article.

Merchants Awning Co., 1477 NOTRE DAME STREET.



W. Perry McGeachie, aged 15, St. Catharines, Ont.

bon, Ernest McQuarrie, Robert Clegg, Rachel M. Brown, Stewart Robertson, Mildred Jury, Harry Cavanagh.

THE END OF SCHOOL.

(Prize Poem.)

'Three cheers for the day!' the children shout, As through the gates they hurry out; 'Good-bye, good-bye!' the little folks sing, 'Good-bye, good-bye!' to everything.

The school-gate shuts with a clattering noise, As through it, hurries the last of the boys;

Let's jump and shout, and run and sing, Our holiday's begun; Our school bell not again will ring, Our lessons all are done.

The summer breezes coax us out, It is so bright and fair; Now school is done, we'll play about, In the beautiful country air.

I'm sure we'll miss our teachers dear, This tribe of girls and boys; And we'll be glad to meet next year, With shouts and lots of noise.

CONSTANCE E. R. PINHEY (aged 9), Hudson Heights, Que.

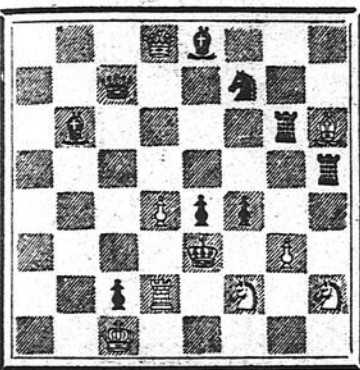


M. G. Cochrane, aged 13, Hillhurst, Qu e.



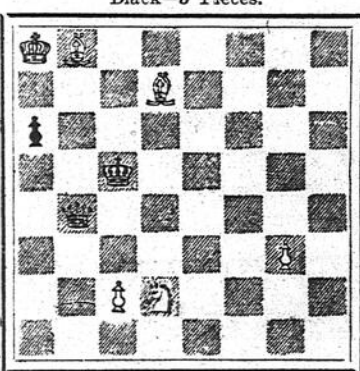
Comments should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Saturday, June 22, 1901. PROBLEM NO. 423. (By James Pierce.) Black-10 Pieces.



White-8 Pieces. White to play and mate in two moves. END GAME. (Counts as a 3 mover.)

The following remarkable position is stated to have occurred in a game played at the Hastings Chess Club. Solvers please forward analysis showing the win for White. There is one, and a beauty. Black-3 Pieces.



White-6 Pieces. White to play and win. Problem No. 424. By H. Gray. White-K at K B 2; Q at K B 6; B at K R 7 (3 pieces). Black-K at K Kt 5; P at K Kt 4 (2 pieces).

White to play and mate in two moves. All beginners should try this one. We give no 3er this week because we wish to encourage our solvers to work out the end game. Solutions July 15th.

Problem No. 422. Forgiveur. Two moves. White K at Q Kt 8.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS. No. 414. Feigl. Two moves. White-K at K 8; Q at Q R 3; R at Q 4; B at Q Kt sq; Q R sq; Kts at K R 3, Q 5; Ps at K 2, Q 2, Q 4 (9 pieces). Black-K at K 4; Q at Q R 2; R at K R 4, K R 5; B at Q Kt sq; Kts at K R 3, Q B 3; Ps at K R 2, K 2, Q 2, Q R 3 (11 pieces).

Key move: Kt-B 6. Correct from George Patterson and Louis C. Wurtele. Several close tries. No. 415. Three moves. White-K at Q 2; Q at K Kt 6; B at K Kt sq; Kt at Q sq; P at Q 5 (5 pieces). Black-K at K 4 (1 piece). Solution.

White. 1 B-B 5 1 K x P 2 Kt-K 3 ch 1 K-B 5 2 Kt-B 2 Correct from George Patterson-'Quite a knotty fellow.' Louis C. Wurtele.

No. 416. Mortensen. Two moves. White-K at K Kt sq; Q at Q B 4; R at Q R 7; B at Q R 6; Kt at Q sq; Ps at K R 3, Q Kt 2 (7 pieces). Black-K at Q 2; Q at K R 5; Rs at Q sq, K B 4; B at Q R sq; Kts at K Kt 6, Q 3; Ps at K Kt 7, Q 7, Q Kt 5 (10 pieces). Key move: Q-K 4.

Correct from George Patterson. This problem and No. 414 (Feigl) make a pretty pair; the theme in one being R discovers ch by B and in the other B discovers ch by R. Mortensen's is by far the finer. Solvers will notice that the B is made to visit everyone of his available squares (7) and to visit nearly all of them three times.

No. 417. Planck. Three moves. White-K at Q R 2; Q at K R 5; Bs at K sq, K 2; Kts at Q 4, Q 5, P at Q R 5 (7 pieces). Black-K at Q 3; Ps at K 3, K 5, K 6, Q R 5, Q R 6 (6 pieces). Solution.

White. 1 Q-K 8 1 K-K 4 2 Kt-B 5 1 K x Kt 3 Q x P ch 1 K-B 4 4 Q-B ch 1 P x Kt 5 Kt-Kt 5 ch 2 K-K 4 6 Q-B 6 mate, but also 2 B-K 4 ch 2 K x Kt 3 Q-Q 8 mate! Correct from George Patterson: 'One of the toughest yet.' Louis C. Wurtele.

GAME NO. 403. (A Blackburne Gem.)

The following game was played by the

English champion against two amateurs in consultation:— (Berlin Opening.) Amateurs. White. 1 P-K 4 2 P-Q 4 3 Q x P 4 Q-K 3 5 B-Q 2 6 Kt-Q B 3 7 Castles 8 P-B 4 (b) 9 B-Q B 4 10 B-Kt 3 11 Kt x Kt 12 Q-K B 3 (d) 13 P-B 3 14 B-B 4 15 B-K 4 16 P-Kt 4 17 B-K 3 18 Resigns. Black. 1 P-K 4 2 P x P 3 Kt-Q B 3 4 P-K Kt 3 5 B-Kt 2 6 K Kt-K 2 (a) 7 Castles 8 P-Q 4 (c) 9 Kt-B 5 10 B-K 4 11 K Kt x P 12 Kt x Kt 13 Q-B 3! 14 Kt-Kt 5 15 Q-R 3 (e) 16 Q x P 17 B x Q B P

GAME NO. 404. A fine game played by the promising Hungarian player Charousek, who died a few months ago. (Gioco Piano.) J. Wollner v. Charousek.

White. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-K B 3 3 B-B 4 4 P-B 3 5 B-K 3 6 B-Kt 3 7 Q Kt-Q 2 8 B-Q Kt 5 9 B x Kt 10 Kt x P 11 P-Q 4 12 P-B 3 13 P x P 14 Kt x Kt 15 Q-Kt 3 ch 16 Q-B 2 17 Kt-Kt 5 18 P-K R 4 19 P-K Kt 4 Resigns. Black. 1 P-K 4 2 Kt-Q B 3 3 B-B 4 4 Kt-B 3 5 P-Q 3 6 B-Kt 3 7 P-Q 4 8 Castles 9 P x B 10 Q-K 1 11 B-R 3 12 P x P 13 Kt x P 14 P-B 3 15 K-R 1 16 P x Kt 17 Q-R 4 18 P x P 19 Q x P ch

THE CHECKER TOURNAY. We have received complaint from some players of the slowness of their opponents. Mr. Rose, writing under June 14, states that Mr. St. Maurice has not yet answered his card of May 18! It is this equivalent to resignation. Mr. St. Maurice! If so, let us, your opponents, hear from you to that effect. If not, we must request you not to again overstep the time limit, '48 hours between receiving move and posting reply,' under penalty of forfeiting the game.

We append two games as samples of the play in the tourney: T. A. Veary (Black) vs. J. D. Rose (White) 11-15 15-19 9-14 9-14 6-10 12-20 23-18 23-16 25-22 20-16 8-4 White 6-11 12-19 14-18 8-12 19-23 resigns 27-23 17-15 29-25 15-11 26-19 4-8 10-18 5-9 10-15 15-21 24-20 22-15 31-27 11-8 22-6

C. E. St. Maurice (Black) vs. S. Alward (White) 9-14 24-19 17-14 20-23 22-16 8-11 19-10 11-16 27-2 5-9 21-17 6-15 22-17 20-27 25-22 14-21 22-17 8-6 2-9 27-23 18-15 5-9 3 30-25 Black 23-25 11-18 25-22 21-30 resigns 16-20 23-5 8-11 28-24

RELIGIOUS NEWS. Miss Elizabeth White, who died recently in Lancaster, Penn., bequeathed \$9,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

Holland has her Carrie Nation in the person of Mrs. Waszkiewicz Schiefgaarde, who makes perpetual but utterly vain war on the Dutch rum demon. She has announced her intention to visit England, where she means to start a crusade.

Swift & Company, of Chicago, have forbidden profanity among the employees of their packing houses. The pork-packer, says the 'Christian Endeavor World,' are setting a wholesome example for the magazine editors to follow with their writers.

The American Museum of Natural History in New York is about sending out an investigator to study the life and customs of the Chinese, and part of his duty will be to spend a year in a Buddhist temple in Peking, studying the life of the priests and the details of the worship.

By some Christian Endeavor Unions in the United States objectionable advertisements sometimes displayed in the street cars have been displayed in the mental Scripture texts, the Endeavorers paying two cents a day for the privilege. Other unions have advertised their meetings in this way.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society is doing splendid educational work among the negroes of the South. It is said that three-fourths of all the educated negroes have received their training in the schools of this society. And there are now 7,000,000 colored children under Baptist teaching.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson, of New York, at one time minister of Knox Church, Hamilton, president of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, has made his financial report for the year. The total contributions were \$294,639.54, an increase of \$110,084.15 over the previous year. Since the Alliance started the total contributions were \$1,448,900, of which more than half was raised in the last four years.

The eleventh British national convention of Christian Endeavor was held in Sheffield recently. The delegates numbered nearly 6,000, who came from all parts of the country. Every public hall of any size was engaged for the meetings, as well as two huge chapels, so that altogether about 12,000 people were able to meet simultaneously. No religious gathering in the British Isles attains such large proportions.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon, president and vice-president at large of the National W. C. T. U., have just completed a southern tour of over eight weeks' duration. They travelled over 8,000 miles, delivered 78 addresses, and attended eight state conventions and several conferences. They found encouraging conditions in all the states visited, great advance in the work was apparent, and life and activity everywhere.

Advertisements.

When Baby is Sick

Don't dose him with nauseous castor oil, or other harsh, griping purgatives.

Don't give him "soothing" medicines that in most cases contain poisonous opiates. These things only make him worse.


Baby's Own Tablets

(Registered.)

are what your little one needs. They are a gentle laxative, and make baby sleep because they make him well. They cool his hot little mouth, ease his sour little stomach, and help his obstinate little teeth through painlessly. They are what every mother needs for her baby--and for the older children too.

Guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous "sleepy stuff."

THEY HELP ALL BABIES. TRY THEM FOR YOUR BABY.

The genuine package looks just like this  FROM A TRAINED NURSE.

The following is from a lady who graduated as certificated trained nurse from the Western Hospital, Montreal: "Having used Baby's Own Tablets for several years in the course of my professional experience as sick nurse, and latterly with my own baby. I wish to testify to the superiority of the Tablets over any other medicine for babies. They both prevent and cure the ailments to which babies are liable, with certainty and promptness. (Signed) MRS. MARTHA SOPER.

Sold by druggists or sent post paid on receipt of price (25 cents a box) by addressing THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

FREE TO MOTHERS. Any mother who will send her address on a post card will receive free a handsome little book telling how to treat the ills of little ones and how to help them in the emergencies of every day life. Mention this paper.

MACKAY OF FORMOSA AS I KNEW HIM.

(By the Editor of the 'Westminster.') No man knew all there was to be known about Mackay of Formosa. He did not carry his heart on his sleeve or prattle on the housetops the secrets of his life. He had a genius for silence rather than for speech, and it was only incidentally and unawares that he revealed himself, even to his intimate friends.

That Highland reserve, original in his nature, was strengthened and made more pronounced by his life among a strange people, and in the midst of suspicion and peril. Dr. Mackay as I knew him was made known to me in those long, hot, hard days in the summer of 1895, when we worked together for weeks at a time in the frankest and most unreserved association, gathering up the fragments of his life-story, and preparing for the press the materials which went to make 'From Far Formosa.' When I read the message, three words long: 'Dr. Mackay dead,' my mind went back to the last visit to Canada and to Mackay as I knew him.

The first time Mackay made any deep and vivid impression upon my mind was in the winter of 1880-1881, when he was home on his first furlough, and was spending a few days in Hamilton. On Sabbath he preached in several of the churches, but of those meetings I have no recollection. On Monday evening he addressed a mass meeting in Knox Church; that meeting is clear in my memory as if it were last night. The church was crowded from the pulpit to the last inch of space at the doors. I found standing room against the back wall in the far gallery. Mackay was at his best. The spirit was on him. He held himself well in check, but at times the pent up thought and feeling within broke loose and swept everything away in a burst of intense, passionate, almost resistless eloquence. It was genuine eloquence. Not the studied sentences and polished paragraphs of the school-taught orator, but the transfused and throbbing speech of a great nature all on fire with enthusiasm and zeal and holy love and feeling the fate of his beloved Formosa hanging on the impression of that hour. How he rang out that 'Formosa! Formosa! my own Formosa!' Since then I have heard not a few of the world's greatest orators, but nothing has robbed of its impressiveness and power that 'Formosa' peroration by G. L. Mackay.

During his second furlough he was persuaded by Dr. MacLaren and others to prepare for publication some record of his life. The uncertainty of his life in a troubled heathen country, and the importance to the church and to missions that his life-story should be writ-

ten added weight to the persuasion of his friends. It was well they succeeded then, for had they failed the thing would never have been done. In the spring of 1895 Dr. Mackay came to be at St. Thomas, bringing a great quantity of literary material—an almost hopeless mass of unrelated notes and comments and outline reports—and charged me with the responsibility of ordering it all right and seeing it through the press. As I look over those bundles of papers now, having destroyed none of them, I marvel at the temerity of my consent. The discouragement of the situation was increased by the assurances from one and another that Dr. Mackay was a hard man to work with and a man impossible to please.

But my fears were groundless. When the materials were mastered and a plan outlined, Dr. Mackay erred, if he erred at all, in his unwillingness to criticize. Day after day we worked together, sometimes in St. Thomas, sometimes in Woodstock, sometimes in Toronto, and a more considerate collaborator could not be found. He was not a writer. Sustained literary composition was impossible for him. He would say in his strong Highland accent, 'I would rather walk all day and every day for a week through the miry rye fields of the Kapuskian Plain, than write one page for a book.' But his judgment of literary work was keen and critical. 'I don't like the dead-level style of home men,' he would say, 'I like the mountains and valleys.' And so I had to put 'mountains and valleys,' the vivid and picturesque, into his book. As it is given to the world not one page of 'From Far Formosa' was written by Dr. Mackay, and paragraphs and chapters which review characteristic, were, in reality, reproductions of speeches, or the gathering up of a half-day's interview, the final form of which he read for the first time when the book reached him in Tamsui. His judgment of the work in its completed form was, 'I wouldn't change one word. It is true, every word of it.'

It was not a very difficult task to write Dr. Mackay's story in the spirit of Mackay's life. He could not write his story, but he could tell it with uncommon dramatic and imaginative power. An editor's business was to grasp Mackay's facts, as he told them, in the unreserve of the study, see things as he saw them, feel as he felt, and then give expression to the fact and thought and feeling as Mackay would have done had he been a man of literature rather than a man of action. Now that the due is offered some higher critic might turn his attention to 'From Far Formosa,' and see if his skill in analysis will carry him as confidently through its

composite parts, and expose the original documents as clearly as has been done with the Pentateuch and Isaiah. A 'Polychrome' edition would be interesting and perhaps as wide of the mark as the Polychrome Bible. That the story is Mackay's genuine and historical, is our contention, no matter what the higher critics may come to say. In those frank and close-range talks, when he discussed nearly every point in the history of the Formosa mission, and touched upon the vexed questions of mission administration, dealing with matters which were delicate and personal, I found myself growing in admiration for Dr. Mackay's character, and in approval of his methods. It was needful that I should know his personal opinion on many points, not for publication, but for guidance in my work as editor, and not once did he speak unkindly of any man. He held to his own views with characteristic tenacity, and it was not easy for him to see himself or those with whom he found it difficult to work as he or they were seen by each other or by outside observers. Time and experience and the grace of God mellowed G. L. Mackay, as they do every great nature. Life taught him lessons which a smaller man would not have learned.

I learned, too, how difficult it might be for another man of different mould and different temper to co-operate with Mackay. He formed opinions of men rapidly, and by instinct, and he held them firmly. The man he trusted he would trust fully, another and as trustworthy a man he might not trust at all. His judgments were not always just, as is the way with all such natures. But in his later years he was able to make allowance for another's disposition and point of view.

It must have been wearing to keep pace with Dr. Mackay's untiring activity and quick decisions. He was full of energy and had nerves of steel. Physical work and exposure seemed powerless to touch him, and after ten hours of close and exhausting study of difficult and delicate situations, when the reading and interviewing and writing left me nervously fatigued to the last point, he was as fresh as at the beginning and would sleep as soundly as a child.

But high over all other features of his character, redeeming him from littleness, ennobling his nature, adding force to his faith and making his life a factor in the Church's history was his simple trust in God, his unquestioning belief in an evangelical Gospel, his deep-cut conviction as to his own life-work and as to the mastership of Jesus Christ in the lives of men and in the history of nations, and his unreserved, enthusiastic, passionate surrender of himself to Jesus as Redeemer and King. He did not analyze his religious convictions. The heat of his obedient and heroic faith fused into one dominant idea what was real to him—God and Christ and the human soul. I see him now, as he stood that last day on the station platform at Woodstock, in the autumn of 1895, going away from his old home as he believed, and as has proved to be true, for the third and last time, his ardor unquenched, his faith unweakened, his heart undimmed. Brave little man! It is good to know his kind, and to have his face clear in one's memory is to be fore-strengthened against the coming of common men and the presence of common life.

CALL TO THE NORTHFIELD YOUNG WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

As usual, in the last ten years, a conference of young women will be held in Northfield from July 12 to 22, to which all young women are urgently and affectionately invited. The purpose of this gathering is for Christian fellowship and to afford an opportunity to unite in prayer for a spiritual blessing upon ourselves as individuals and on our colleges, places of business and home life. College students, young women engaged in wage-earning, and daughters living at home; young women in society, young women of all sorts and conditions, are included in this invitation. Opportunity to study the Bible and to consider the methods of Christian effort and missionary progress will be afforded under eminent speakers from home and abroad; and there will likewise be time for pleasant social intercourse and recreation. Those who would grow in earnestness and consecration, those who are conscious of a desire for something more than they have hitherto known of the reality of the Christian life, will find great help and enduring power in this conference. We ask young women to come and spend ten beautiful days of summer in a beautiful place in united prayer and praise to Christ. We ask those who cannot come to remember the conference in their prayers; and we issue this call in his name who has pledged his presence and benediction wherever his disciples meet. Margaret E. Sangster, for the Northfield Committee.

POND'S EXTRACT
REVIGORATES THE MUSCLES AFTER EXHAUSTION AND RELIEVES PAINFUL
Caution. Witch Hazel is not Pond's Extract but an imitation of it. Refuse the weak, watery Witch Hazel preparations represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract. They generally contain "wood alcohol" which irritates the skin and, taken internally, is a deadly poison.
Genuine Pond's Extract is sold only in sealed bottles enclosed in buff wrappers.

THE 'WITNESS' DIRECTORY OF



Call at 'WITNESS' SUMMER RESORT BUREAU for further information and look over the Booklets and Circulars descriptive of these Resorts

In Writing to Proprietor, Please Mention Montreal 'Witness' Summer Resort Directory.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEASIDE OR COUNTRY?

The Publishers of the 'Witness' have again opened the SUMMER RESORT INFORMATION BUREAU, at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and St. Peter streets, where those contemplating going to a Summer Resort may, at their leisure, look over interesting Booklets, Pamphlets and Cards, descriptive of the leading Summer Resorts of Canada and the United States.

LITTLE METIS. The great thing about Metis is the bracing, invigorating air. There's nothing like Metis air—the testimony of those who have spent their vacation there, among whom are many of the nicest people of Montreal.

BOARD, LACHUTE, QUE.—FIRST-CLASS board and large airy rooms; good bathing and fishing; large shady lawn; good train service, and five minutes' walk from station.

THE DIX HOMESTEAD, GLEN'S FALLS, N.Y., beautifully situated at the foothills of the Adirondacks. Send for circulars; references: G. L. RICHARDSON, Rector, Glen's Falls, HENRY MORTON, 322 Mountain street, Montreal, Que.

LORDELL WILL RE-OPEN TO receive summer guests about June 15th. For terms, etc., address Mrs. E. P. STEVENS, Knowlton, P.Q.

4 FOR BOARD AND BOATS, AT LAKE Louise Hotel; also, Rooms To Let. Address, I. NEWTON, Louise, Que.

CANADIAN LAKES—COTTAGES FOR rent for the season; \$80 and \$125; provisions for mail daily. Mrs. KING, Windermere P.O., Muskoka, Ontario, Canada.

SUMMER COTTAGE, POINTE CLAIRE, modern cottage, furnished, hot and cold water, bath and w.c.; easy access to lake and R.R. station; rent, \$175. Apply to O. F. LILLY, Cedar avenue.

TO LET, MOUNT ROYAL COTTAGE, Peak's Island, Portland, 14 rooms, 10 bedrooms, fully furnished, or furnished rooms without board. Address 147 Metcalfe street.

ST. LAMBERT, ROOMS TO LET—THREE rooms, unfurnished, facing river, for season only, use of bath room, etc. Apply Mrs. C. T. JOHNSON, cor. Victoria ave. and front street, St. Lambert.

SUMMER BOARD—ORCHARD FARM, pleasantly situated on Champlain Lake, near wharf and post-office, 3 miles to Bolton Sulphur Springs, nice sandy beach, bathing house, piano; terms \$4 and \$5 per week; city references furnished. Address, ANGUS ST. MARTIN, Knowlton Landing, Que.

ADIRONDACKS, GRAND VIEW FARM. High elevation, beautiful scenery, pure invigorating air, large rooms. Write for circular and terms. H. I. ARNOLD, Keeseville, N.Y.

THE OWEN, Campobello, N. B. On high point on Sea Shore; no hay fever; excellent sailing and deep sea fishing; fine, shady roads for carriages and bicycles; Golf links, beginning 100 feet from hotel. Terms reasonable. Open early and late in season. I. J. ALEXANDER.

THE BATTLES HOUSE, ON LAKE MEMPHREMGOG. First-class Bill of Fare. Fine large, airy rooms. Fine Boating, Bathing and Fishing. For terms, etc., apply to J. E. TAYLOR, Prop., Magog, P. Q.

OLD ORCHARD SANITARIUM, OLD ORCHARD, MAINE. Every convenience, delightful surroundings, climate, treatment, and fine table, make this the ideal place for invalids and convalescents. Write for information.

World Wide

AVENUE HOUSE, PEAKS ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, ME. The Popular Seaside House is now open to Summer Visitors. Special rates to families. Correspondence solicited. M. C. STERLING, Proprietor.

REST For health, rest and recreation go to Abenakis Springs, P. Q. The ideal spot to spend a vacation. Unsurpassed boating, bathing, fishing, country air, woods, fields, river, and the famous Abenakis Mineral Water. For illustrated circular and terms, write R. G. KIMPTON, Abenakis Springs, P. Q.

CLIFF HOUSE, WILLARD, CAPE ELIZABETH, ME. Directly on ocean. Orchestra, golf, electric lights, three miles from Portland; special rates for June and September; booklets ready. C. B. DALTON, Proprietor, Post-Office, Portland, Me.

The Convalescent Home AT MURRAY BAY, Will Open on FRIDAY, JUNE 22nd. All applications must be made to the Charity Organization Society, 98 Blouvy street, between the hours of 9 and 12 a.m.

DUFFERIN HOUSE, GRAND METIS, P. Q. This New Hotel will be open for Guests the 1st of July. First-class board and accommodation, fine view of the St. Lawrence and overlooking Lord Mount Stephen's beautiful summer residence. Good bathing and boating. Guests met at St. Octave Station free of charge. Terms, \$5 to \$6 a week, according to location of rooms. Apply for particulars to Mrs. F. GAUVERAN, Grand Metis, P. Q.

CURTIS FARM HOTEL, FORTUNES ROCKS, ME. Send for Booklet. Mrs. S. J. CURTIS.

OCEANIC HOUSE, PEAK'S ISLAND, ME. One of the finest locations in Casco Bay, three miles from Portland. Bathing, boating and fishing. Pure spring water. Correspondence solicited.

White Mountains The Kearsarge, NORTH CONWAY N. H. Accommodations for 200 guests. Scenery unexcelled. EXCELLENT GOLF LINKS. Private Baths. TABLE, FIRST CLASS. Pure spring water. Perfect drainage. Electric Lights and Bells. Telegraph and Long Distance Telephone in the house, and the most liberal rates of any hotel of the class in the mountains. Illustrated booklet and rates upon application. J. L. GIBSON, Manager.

Advertisement for 'FRENCH & ENGLISH CUISINE MODERATE TARIFF' and 'BERNER'S HOTEL' in London, W. Oxford Circus & Regent Street. Apply to Manager.

BROOKSIDE COTTAGE, Mrs. C. C. BARTLETT, Proprietress. Eight miles from station; accommodations 12; adults \$4 per week; special rates for children; located in the centre of a beautiful country village; excellent roads for driving and bicycling. Post-office, Redford, N.Y. Those who would like to know more about the place may call on MRS. S. H. FROST, 2424 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

SUMMER RESORTS. A Weekly Reprint of Articles from leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the Current Thought of Both Hemispheres. Sent Three Months to any Summer Resort for Ten Two-Cent Stamps. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

PENSIONNAT FRANCAIS. A few English boys desirous of spending their vacation in the country, in a French family for the purpose of learning French, will find accommodation with private tuition, by applying to Rev. J. ROY, Sabrevois, Q.

CLOVERDALE FARM, Gilead, Maine, situated among the mountains, almost on N. H. line, large pine and maple grove at rear of house, excellent table, fine drives, plenty of fishing, nice rooms, everything homelike. Rates, \$5 a week. Address Mr. E. R. BENNETT, Box 44, Gilead, Maine.

LEGGATT'S POINT HOUSE, GRAND METIS, P. Q. Beautifully situated between beach and public road. Splendid view of merchant service. Good bathing. Fine wheeling. Daily mail. Lawn tennis court, etc., etc. Apply DAN. McGUGAN.

WOODLAND'S HOUSE, Leggat's Point, Metis, P. Q. Will be open for guests June 1st. Beautifully situated, with its shady pine trees, comprising the grounds of an excellent homestead; good board. For further particulars apply ANDREW N. BLUE.

CLAWBONNY, IN THE ADIRONDACKS, Near Ausable Chasm. Sanitary Plumbing, Bath, Spring Water, Pine Groves, Livestock. Booklet at 'Witness' Office, or E. A. JORDAN, Keeseville, Essex Co., N.Y.

BRIGHAM, QUE.—Board for the summer months. Comfortable rooms. Quiet neighborhood. Terms reasonable. Reference: Mr. S. T. STEWART, Superintendent Dominion Express Co. or Mr. FERCY MARLING, Canada Life Assurance Co., Montreal. Apply to W. B. BLACKWOOD, Brigham, Que.

'VIAMEDÉ', STONEY LAKE, Fishing commences June 17th. Good table and excellent accommodation. For illustrated pamphlet write Mrs. W. M. GRAHAM, Lakefield, Ontario, Canada.

GROVE COTTAGE, In the Adirondacks, Wadham's Mills, N.Y. Fine Boating, Fishing, Drives and Walks. Reasonable rates. Send for Booklet. J. F. WHITNEY, Prop'r.

Pemaquid, Maine THE EDGEWATER and BAY VIEW HOUSE, Near Portland. One of the most beautiful spots on the rocky coast of Maine, to spend a summer vacation. Send for descriptive booklets. W. G. TIBBETTS.

Hatfield House, MASSENA SPRINGS, N. Y. Terms of Grand Trunk. Will open June 15th. Reduced rates for month; \$8 to \$12 per week. House, first class; waters, specific remedy for wide range of diseases.

The Eastman Cottage. Thirty rooms, every modern improvement; open May 1st. Special reduced rates to July 1st. Engage your rooms now. Located on high ground among pines near the surf. Write for rates, etc. Long distance telephone. Atlantic ave., Old Orchard, Maine. Box 324.



The Round Trip from Quebec to Roberval and Chicoutimi by rail, through the lovely lake and mountain scenery of the Canadian Adirondacks, down the Saguenay River and back to Quebec by steamer, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts of the Lower St. Lawrence, is without doubt one of the most varied and delightful tours on this continent. Mountain Air and Salt Sea breezes. A daylight trip both ways. No tourist should fail to take it. Excellent accommodation at Hotel Roberval. Round trip tickets only Ten Dollars each.

Twenty Cents

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM DOMINION DAY Single Fare for Round Trip, good going June 22, 30 and July 1. Return limit July 2, 1901.

RETURN FARES FROM MONTREAL. Good Going. Fare. Good Returning. June 21st. \$6.00. June 24th, leaving Buffalo. Every day. \$10.25, 3 days after day of sale. Every day. \$11.00, 15 days including day of sale. Arr. Montreal. 7.00 p.m. daily. 7.30 a.m. daily. All trains via Toronto and Niagara Falls. Tickets valid on all trains.

UNEQUALLED SERVICE Montreal to Buffalo less than 11 hours. International Express. Lve. Montreal. 3.00 a.m. daily. 10.30 p.m. daily. Arr. Buffalo. 7.50 p.m. daily. 10.45 a.m. daily. Lve. Buffalo. 4.00 a.m. daily. 7.00 p.m. daily. Arr. Montreal. 7.00 p.m. daily. 7.30 a.m. daily. All trains via Toronto and Niagara Falls. Café Parlor cars on day trains. Pullman Sleeping cars on night trains. Excursion tickets also sold returning by R. & O. N. Co. steamers through 1,000 islands and St. Lawrence Rapids.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH. Through sleeping and parlor car service between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Beach will commence June 24th, except Monday, and from Little Metis, daily, at 7.30 p.m. City Ticket offices: 137 St. James street. Telephone: Main 460; Main 461; or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1901, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydney, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces. THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except Monday, and from Little Metis, daily, at 7.30 p.m.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.00 p.m.; Riviere du Loup at 5.00 p.m.; St. Flavie at 6.00 p.m., and Little Metis at 8.25 p.m. THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Little Metis daily, except Saturday, at 4.25 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.30 a.m.

THE SEASIDE EXPRESS will leave on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 7.45 p.m. ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

ACCOMMODATION leaves Levis at 11.25 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.00 p.m. ACCOMMODATION FOR NICOLET leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4.30 p.m. Accommodation from Nicolet arrives in Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 10.30 a.m.

Vestibule trains, with luxurious sleeping and dining cars and first-class coaches on the Maritime Express. D. POTTINGER, General Manager. Moncton, N.B., June 6, 1901. H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal. JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent. 130 St. James St., cor. St. Francois Xavier. J. W. BRYSON, City Ticket Agent, 143 St. James street, Montreal.



CANADIAN PACIFIC Will sell, between all stations in Canada, Port William and the East, for DOMINION DAY Round Trip Tickets at One Way Lowest First Class Fare on June 29, 30 and July 1, good for return until July 2.

MONTREAL TO BUFFALO AND RETURN Good Going Good Returning. Every day \$10.25 3 days after day of sale. Every day \$11.00 15 days including day of sale. Trains leave Windsor St. Station 8.55 a.m. week days and 10 p.m. daily.

ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA Sleeping Car Service. Commencing June 25th, and Tuesdays and Fridays thereafter, until further notice, through sleeper will leave Montreal Windsor St. Station, 8.25 p.m. for St. Andrews-by-the-Sea. Returning, will leave St. Andrews Wednesday, June 26th, and Mondays and Wednesdays thereafter, arriving Montreal 8.35 a.m. following day.

PORTLAND & OLD ORCHARD SERVICE. Through sleeper will leave Montreal Windsor St. Station, 8 p.m. daily, commencing June 24th. Through Parlor Car service week days, commencing June 24th.



REFORD AGENCIES. DONALDSON LINE. Glasgow Service. From MONTREAL. SS. TRITONIA (cold storage) July 26. SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) July 30. SS. LARNA (cold storage) July 3. SS. AMARYNTHIA (cold storage) July 11. SS. KASTALIA (cold storage) July 15. SS. MALIA (cold storage) July 19. SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) Aug. 7.

THOMSON LINE. Weekly London Service. From PORTLAND. SS. CUMERIA (cold storage) June 21. SS. NOBUNA (cold storage) June 25. SS. BRECKFIELD (cold storage) July 1. SS. ARROYO (cold storage) July 11. SS. ST. THOMAS (cold storage) July 15. SS. CUMERIA (cold storage) July 21.

From MONTREAL. SS. FREMONA (cold storage) June 23. SS. LARNA (cold storage) July 3. SS. DEVONA (cold storage) July 9. SS. CEVONA (cold storage) July 13. SS. FREMONA (cold storage) July 17. SS. HIRONA (cold storage) Aug. 9. SS. DEVONA (cold storage) Aug. 13. SS. CEVONA (cold storage) Aug. 17.

FOR LEVIS. SS. JACONA (cold storage) June 22. SS. AGGI (cold storage) June 26. SS. LEANDER (cold storage) July 1. SS. AGGI (cold storage) July 11. SS. LEANDER (cold storage) July 15. SS. BELLONA (cold storage) Aug. 13.

FOR ABERDEEN. SS. GLITIA (cold storage) June 2. SS. ESCALONA (cold storage) July 3. SS. LARNA (cold storage) July 9. SS. LEANDER (cold storage) July 15. SS. AGGI (cold storage) July 21. SS. LEANDER (cold storage) July 27. SS. BELLONA (cold storage) Aug. 13. Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Sons & Co., 7 Fenchurch street, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland. Fitted in special steamers of both lines. LORD LINE. To Cardiff. SS. LARNE (cold storage) June 26. SS. LORD IVREACH (cold storage) July 1. SS. LORD CHARLEMONT (cold storage) July 11. SS. LORD IVREACH (cold storage) July 15. SS. LORD CHARLEMONT (cold storage) Aug. 11. SS. LORD CHARLEMONT (cold storage) Aug. 21. Agents—Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff; Thomas Dixon & Sons, Belfast. THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

STEAMSHIP TRAVEL

RESERVATIONS and TICKETS. -ALL LINES FROM- Montreal, Boston and New York



DOMINION LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

From Portland, From Boston, From Queenstown, From Montreal

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO. ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINES.

BEAVER LINE. Lake Champlain (new) twin screw, 3,000 tons

From Montreal, From Liverpool, From London

From Montreal, From Liverpool, From London

From Montreal, From Liverpool, From London

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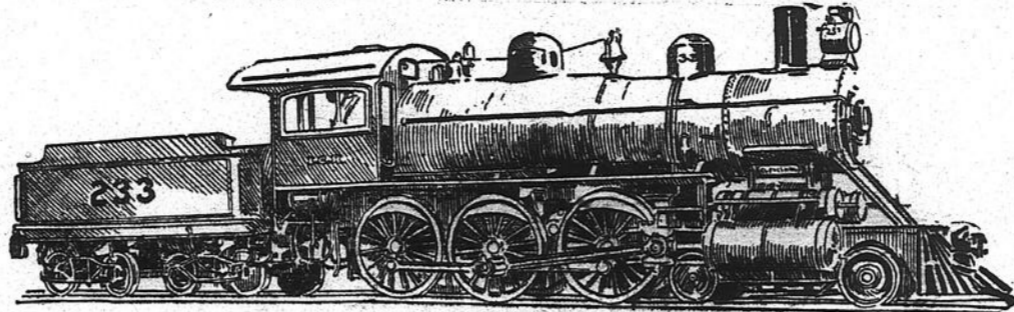
From Montreal, From Liverpool, From London

From Montreal, From Liverpool, From London

From Montreal, From Liverpool, From London

From Montreal, From Liverpool, From London

From Montreal, From Liverpool, From London



NEW INTERCOLONIAL LOCOMOTIVE.

The Intercolonial Railway recently ordered from the Dickson Locomotive Works, Scranton, Pa., seven ten-wheel passenger and five consolidation freight engines, each to be equipped with what is known as the Cleveland locomotive cylinder, patented by Messrs. William F. and Eugene W. Cleveland, with whom Mr. A. M. Peterson, of Colborne, Ont., is interested in placing this type of cylinder on locomotives.

meter over tires. The weight on driving wheels is 124,000 lbs., the weight on truck wheels 46,000 pounds, making the total weight in working order 170,000 pounds, and the tender loaded weighs about 92,000 pounds.

parts of the valve gear are somewhat of the ordinary, both arms of the rocker being inside of the frames, and the rocker shaft extending through a bushing set in the frame.

DOMINION Day Excursions.

Tickets to all points on line will be issued at SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO SAGUENAY. Through steamer leaving Montreal on Friday evening, June 28, returns to city Tuesday morning, July 2, Dominion Day in Quebec on return trip.

PAN-AMERICAN EXCURSIONS.

Reduced fares to Buffalo and return via steamer both ways, or going rail, returning steamer.

Time tables and further particulars at City Ticket Office, 128 St. James street (opposite post office).

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, (Limited).

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELLS and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays, at 2 p.m., 3rd and 17th June; 1st, 15th and 29th July; 12th and 26th August; 9th and 23rd September, for Pictou, N. S., calling at Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners street, city.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DAILY MAIL LINE STEAMERS. Sundays Excepted.

SOVEREIGN & EMPRESS. BETWEEN Montreal and Ottawa.

Passengers from Montreal take 8 a.m. train to Lachine to connect with steamer 'Sovereign.'

Excursions to CARILLON Daily, \$1.00. Take the 5 p.m. train to Lachine for shooting the rapids.

MARKET BOAT LINES.

To Carillon and Intermediate Ports take the Ste. DUCHESNE OF YORK, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m., Canal Basin, foot of Nazareth Street.

For Papineauville, Browns, Montebello, Hawkesbury, etc., take Ste. PRINCESS, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5.30 p.m. Freight and Passengers carried at lowest rates.

Head Office, 165 Common St. Telephone Main 1029.

BUFFALO. Low Rates West to Toronto, St. Catharines & Buffalo.

Connecting with Electric Cars and Railways direct to Pan-American Fair.

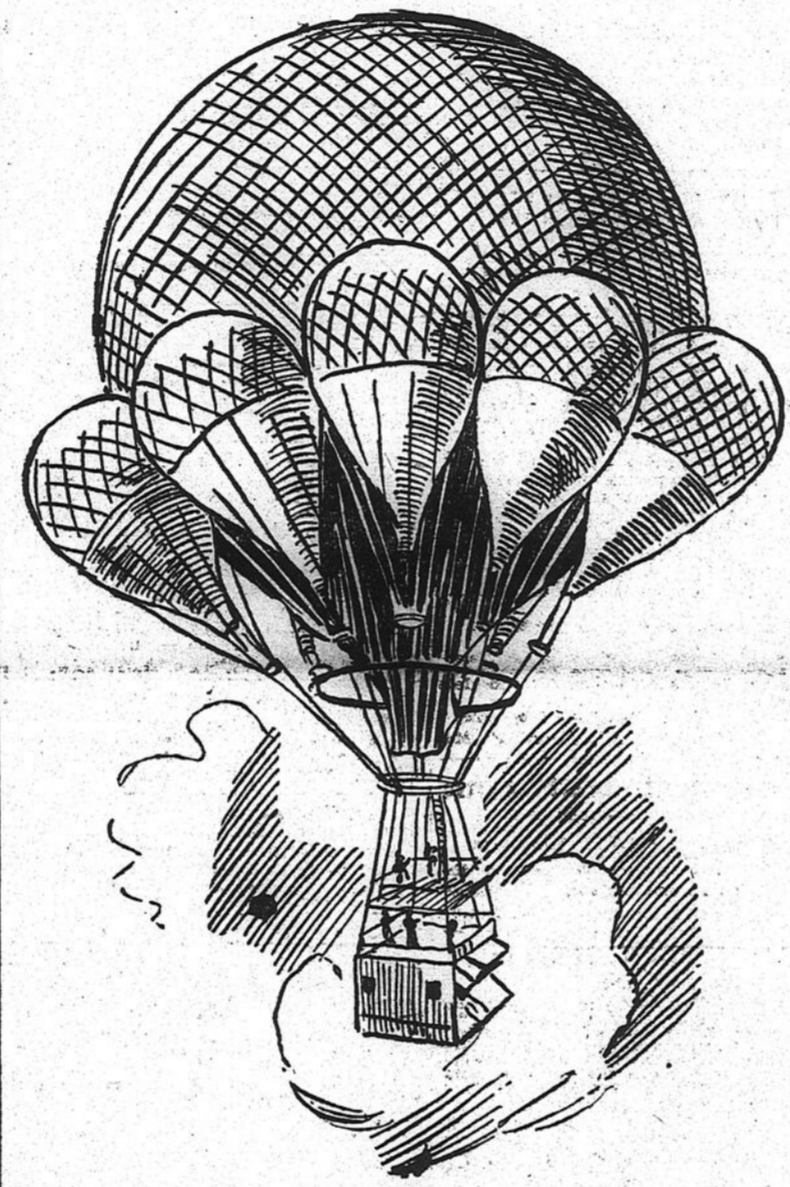
Head Office, 165 Common St. Telephone Main 1029.

ABOUT SPRUCE GUM.

Picking spruce gum and selling it to chewing gum manufacturers is a source of income for a great many men in the Adirondacks and other northern forests.

The question of devising some means or method for the regulation of the advertising sign business becomes more and more pressing and imperative.

kind be urged by the press and the entire country and it will succeed. Public sentiment will sustain such action.



TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A BALOON.

Louis Godard, the most famous and daring of French aeronauts, announces his intention of crossing the Atlantic ocean, from New York to Paris. He has a gigantic balloon of novel construction, having eight small reservoir balloons around the main one.

travelled without descending, in the former's balloon, the Centaure, to Korosticker, in Little Russia, a distance as the crow flies, of 1,183 miles, in 35-4 hours.

TAXING STREET SIGNS.

The question of devising some means or method for the regulation of the advertising sign business becomes more and more pressing and imperative.

THE CELEBRATED LINDMAN TRUSS.

Z. CHRISTIN DIT ST. AMOUR, GRAVEL ROOFER.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing. ALEXANDER LINDSAY, HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES



ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

A Boarding and Day School for girls, in the finest residential part of Toronto. Full Academic Department. Musical, Art, Domestic Science, Elocution, Physical Culture.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

A RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Boys prepared for the Universities and the Royal Military College. LARGE STAFF. CAREFUL OVERSIGHT. THOROUGH INSTRUCTION.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Conducted by Miss CYMERS and Miss SMITH, will reopen in September. Pupils who desire it are prepared for the McGill University Examinations for Matriculation, and for the Certificate of Associate in Arts.

Oaklands, Oxtou, Cheshire. High-class English Boarding-school for Girls, easily accessible from Liverpool.

Stationery, &c. HAVING PURCHASED the business, Stock-in-trade and Plant of the Estate of TIMMIS, NOBLE & CO., we beg to offer several choice lots Blank Books, Journals, Ledgers and office requisites which will be sold at 50 per cent.

The TIMMIS-NOBLE CO., 759 CRIC STREET.

Groceries, Provisions, &c. THE RUSH FOR THE COUNTRY AND SEASIDE IS ON, AND WALTER PAUL IS READY FOR IT, with a stock of goods LARGER and BETTER THAN EVER.

Everything required for FAMILY USE, PICNIC PARTIES, FISHING EXCURSIONS.

All orders carefully packed and promptly delivered. No charge for cartage or packing.

Waggon runs along the Lake Shore on Wednesdays and Saturdays, as far as St. Ann's on Saturdays only.

Telephone orders will be sent to any train specified on short notice.

Bakers and Confectioners. R. S. AULD, Cor. Waterloo Ave. and St. Antoine St.

Whole Wheat Bread, Fancy Bread, Cheese Confectionery and Candies, Boston Brown Bread and Baked Beans on Saturday.

GIVE SULLER BREAD A Fair Trial.

D. HARRISON, 1 Dunlop Place, TEL. MOUNT 334. Westmount.

Professional. PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH & CO., Canada Life Building, Montreal, Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c., TEMPLE BUILDING, 188 ST. JAMES STREET.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS, OWEN N. EVANS, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c. DRAIN PIPES, PORTLAND CEMENTS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. F. CURRIE & Co., 184 McGill Street.

SOME ELOQUENT SPEECHES

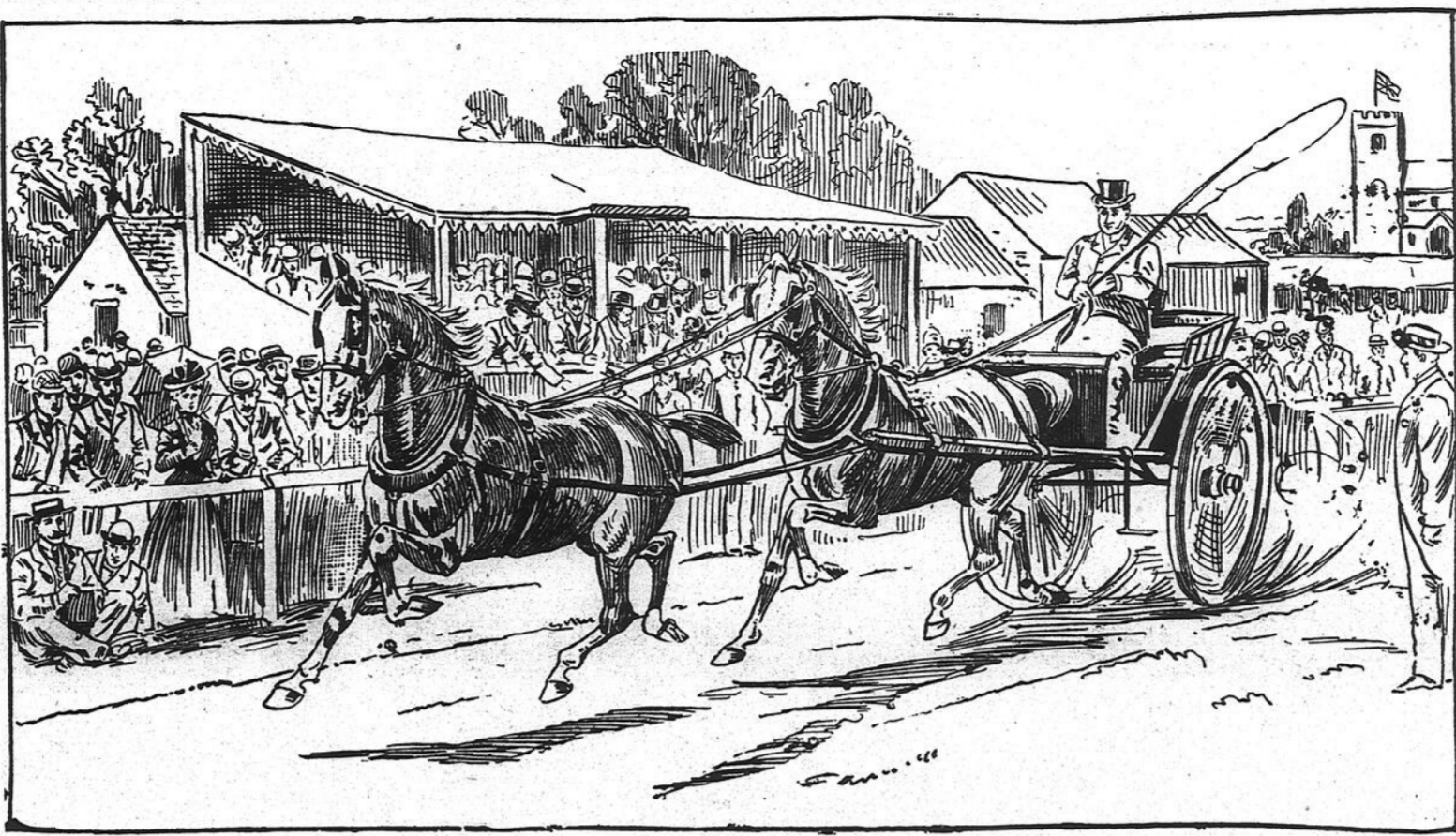
AT THE BANQUET OF THE LONDON AND NEW YORK CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

At the banquet given by the London Chamber of Commerce to the visiting members of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, June 5, the brotherhood of the peoples of the United States and Great Britain was warmly and with obviously sincere sentiments dwelt upon.

Lord Brassey, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, as chairman, welcomed the American guests, and said: "When difficulties had arisen in relation to Venezuela, the London Chamber of Commerce appealed to the New York Chamber to use their good offices in the cause of a peaceful solution. (Hear, hear.) They responded to the call. The London Chamber desired to mark their deep sense of the services rendered, and it had brought them together that evening. (Cheers.) For the statesman, for the man of business and for citizens of all classes there was no nobler cause in which to labor than that of binding America and Great Britain closer in the bonds of kindly sentiments, and happily the importance of that great cause was recognized by those in the highest places. (Cheers.) Speaking the same language, reading the same books, firmly attached to the same principles of ordered liberty, there was the basis of an intimate and enduring friendship between the kindred peoples. (Cheers.) "Blood is thicker than water." (Cheers.) To no other nation were we drawn as we were to our kinsmen across the Atlantic by that closest of all ties. (Cheers.) Working together for the common good of all mankind, we might keep the door open for trade, we might spread civilization, protect the oppressed, and establish peace among the nations. Let none who had an opportunity of promoting a union so beneficent neglect it."

Mr. Morris K. Jesup, in reply, thanked the London Chamber of Commerce for their generous reception of the New York Chamber. It was a happy inspiration that dictated their kind invitation, and if their coming together at that time served to bind in closer ties the relations between the two nations the hopes and expectations of his colleagues would be fulfilled. They did not forget how England had during a long period aided them primarily by the inculcation of those principles of religion, justice and law which the Americans had imbibed from the British as the foundation of all commercial transactions, and secondarily by the free lending of capital to enable them to make use of their great resources; and they did not forget the kindness shown to them by England in times of financial distress, notably in 1837. (Cheers.) They could never forget that when, during their late struggle, they were not only threatened with a divided country, but were overshadowed by the menace of war with this country, the illustrious, wise and beloved Queen was their best friend, and left the dying bed of her husband to stay the hand that might otherwise have been lifted against them. No jealous rivalry exists between the two peoples; there could be none. (Cheers.) They were the same race, the same blood, the same language and traditions; we have the same religion, civilization and laws. They could only be rivals in the effort each might put forth, actuated by the same desires, to carry to the ends of the earth the blessings of their civil and religious liberty. (Cheers.)

Lord Avebury, in proposing the toast of "Commerce and manufactures," said commerce, like mercy, was twice blessed; it blessed him who gave and him who received. We were a commercial nation, but yet commerce was even now much misunderstood. Many seemed to suppose that if one person profited some one else must lose. On the contrary, both were benefited. (Hear, hear.) Again, we often saw complaints that we imported too much and exported too little. Canning, in two well-known lines, complained that— "In matter of commerce the fault of the Dutch Is giving too little and asking too much." (Laughter.) Now the opposite complaint was made. We heard doleful dirges that foreign goods sent us so much, and took so little in return; that we should be ruined because they sent us such cheap goods; that foreigners charged high prices at home, and 'dumped down' their surplus produce here almost for nothing. But our exports were what we gave in return for our imports, and if we had to buy food or raw materials, the less we paid for them the more money remained to fructify in our pockets. (Hear, hear.) To say that commerce was twice blessed was understating the case. He might have said thrice. We had the highest authority that "Blessed are the peacemakers." Commerce was the great peacemaker of the world. It made us better acquainted with each other, and in nine cases out of ten if they come to know anyone they would come to like him. They would find unsuspected merits, and excuses for most faults. Look at biographies, especially autobiographies, how many merits people had which we overlooked. A Welsh preacher out for a walk on his native mountains once saw a monstrous figure on an opposite hill; as he got nearer he saw it was a man, and when he came close he found it was his own brother. (Laughter.) Many people here and abroad seemed to think that all foreigners were monsters; at any rate, that seemed to be the general opinion of those who wrote for the foreign press. Commerce brought us together, and showed that we were brothers. It had been wittily said that presents endeared absent. So did commerce. Commerce, it sometimes seemed to him, had done more for peace than even religion. Commerce was never militant. It did not divide nations into sects, but bound us together by common interests, by links of gold, like wedding rings. (Hear, hear.) The great classical writers, Plato, Aristotle, and others spoke contemptuously of merchants. Perhaps they were unjust to their own countrymen; but, if not, it might account for the fact that the



THE SALE OF THE KING'S HORSES AT WOLFERTON: A TANDEM PAIR.

—London 'Graphic.'

King Edward VII., as is well known, is, and has been for many years, an enthusiastic breeder of horses and stock. With the care taken in their selection it is not to be wondered at therefore that much interest is taken by horse dealers of the best class and the horse-loving public generally on the occasion of the sale of any portion of His Majesty's stud. As can well be imagined, there is active competition at these sales and the bidding is always brisk, 'long' prices being invariably realized.

commerce of the Mediterranean was mainly in the hands of the Phoenicians. Success—permanent success—in commerce demanded high qualities, industry, ability, tact and fair dealing. (Hear, hear.) He had also to couple with this toast "Success to manufacturers." How much we owed them. The alchemists of the Middle Ages, the magicians of prehistoric times, were nothing to our manufacturers of to-day. They seemed to possess the philosopher's stone and Aladdin's lamp. Indeed, the old alchemists only dreamt of one philosopher's stone, but our modern chemists seemed to be able to turn any stone into gold. (Hear, hear.) The fairy godmother of our nursery tales could not hold an electric lamp to them. And yet what they had done was nothing to what we might hope for in the future, for even now they would agree with him that there was not a single substance all of the properties of which were yet known to us. (Hear, hear.) They felt that commerce and manufactures were guarantees for the peace of the world, and gave them reasonable hopes of the progress and prosperity, not only of the two nations in which they were primarily interested, but also of the rest of the civilized world. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. Foster Higgins, in response, said: "His countrymen well knew how sincerely the available friendship of Queen Victoria was always exhibited in their favor, whatever influences were exerted to the contrary. That this kindly feeling was reciprocated by all the fair-minded thinking people of the United States, he most heartily assured them. That feeling still existed, and with the experience of this delegation was certain to be intensified and increased. It was difficult in words to express how surprised and gratified they all were at the very gracious reception accorded to them on Saturday last by King Edward and his lovely Queen Alexandra; its freedom from all restraints of cold etiquette, its unmistakable cordiality and friendliness were taken by each and every one of them as an evidence of their Majesties' feeling to their country, and as such they would ever believe and report it. (Hear, hear.) He begged the people and rulers of Great Britain to be patient with them, not to mistake local, temporary outbursts of temper, animosity and spleen as in any degree whatever indicative of national feeling, but to regard them as due to the fact that they were not yet homogeneous but were still largely conglomerate. (Hear, hear.) Under their democratic form of government it had not been impossible to cultivate and advance the grand world-moving power of altruism. It was their delight to know that this sublime, God-like and God-given aspiration equally filled the grand old nation of Great Britain. They looked to Great Britain to go with their hand in hand. In the words of Charles Kingsley, 'The age of chivalry is never past, so long as there is a wrong left unredressed on earth.' They believed that

by various means all wrongs would eventually be righted, and principally by the united efforts of the English-speaking race. (Cheers.) Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, who also responded, said wherever the British flag had been unfurled material, moral, and social advancement had followed. (Hear, hear.) Inviolability of contract, a high standard of commercial honor, and the 'open door' were among the blessings which followed British rule. The Bank of England had become the world-wide synonym for financial strength, pounds sterling the measure of value, and English the language of commerce. In the promotion of their manufactures and the development of their commerce Americans proposed to help Great Britain to maintain these conditions (hear, hear), and whenever an issue was presented involving national or commercial honor the American people would be found true as steel and good as gold. (Cheers.) The Lord Chief Justice said of course their thoughts turned that night to that branch of their kinsmen who came from the great Republic of the West. He need not remind them that scores and hundreds of the citizens of the United States came to England to trace out the places of their ancestors, and to revisit the old cathedrals, to which they felt the United States as well as Great Britain had a claim. He knew from personal experience that Englishmen had only to go to the United States to receive a welcome, even from casual trav-

ellers in a steamboat or train (cheers), that would convince them that there was something more than the mere skin-deep hospitality which some people thought was the only thing that was necessary. He believed he was the only Englishman who had been allowed to address the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States on two separate occasions. He was afraid he did not make much impression upon them (laughter), but the result was not altogether unsatisfactory. (Hear, hear.) The United States ambassador, who was heartily cheered on rising, proposed "The London Chamber of Commerce." He said: I rise to propose a real benediction in offering the last regular toast in honor of the London Chamber of Commerce, which I shall do without more ado and in as few words as possible. The London Chamber of Commerce has done a noble and magnanimous act in thus extending the right hand of fellowship to the most formidable rivals they have in the kindred nation across the sea (cheers)—an act of friendship which, I believe, speaks the true sentiment of the vast majority of the people on both sides of the Atlantic towards the other nation. (Hear, hear.) It confirms the conviction that rises strongly in my mind that commerce, no matter what has been its history in the past, is now, and in the whole future will be, the real pacifier, the peacemaker, the common and mutual blessing, of all mankind (cheers); that there is room

enough in the world for these two branches of the English-speaking race in which to follow out its own destiny; that their interests are so inextricably united that any real conflict between them is impossible. (Cheers.) I trust that this visit, which this company of Americans has made here, will be returned speedily and returned often, not by the merchants only and the lawyers and the judges only, but by the statesmen and the writers and the engineers and the mechanics and the workmen (cheers), so that we shall become better acquainted with each other, because all that is necessary to make us in future absolutely fast and close friends is that we shall be day by day and year by year better acquainted than we have been before. (Cheers.) And so, as we have kept the peace for the last eighty-six years, I believe by these means that I have indicated we shall be able to keep it for the next eight hundred and sixty years. (Cheers.)

ORIGIN OF NAVAL CUSTOMS.

A curious fact, not generally known, is that the black silk handkerchief which Jack knots around his throat was first worn as mourning for Nelson, and has ever since been retained. The three white stripes around the broad blue collar of the sailor's jumper commemorate the victories of Trafalgar, Copenhagen and the Nile. Thus the Nelson legend affects not only Jack's work, but his food and clothing as well. The broad blue collar itself is older than the great Admiral. It was first adopted at that period when sailors plastered their hair into a stiff pigtail with grease and powder.

At nine o'clock each night the sentry in every ship in harbor fires off his rifle. For the origin of this custom we may have to look back to the days of flintlocks. Then, in order to test the priming and see that his weapon was in usable condition, the sentry had to fire it off each night. There is no necessity for such a test with modern rifles; but the nine o'clock firing is religiously carried out.

Every officer or man climbing to the quarter-deck salutes. The origin of this usage dates back a long way. When England was a Roman Catholic country a crucifix stood on the quarter-deck of all ships. Every time any of the crew approached this holy symbol they crossed themselves. Out of that has grown the custom of saluting the quarter-deck.

A TIGER'S BITE.

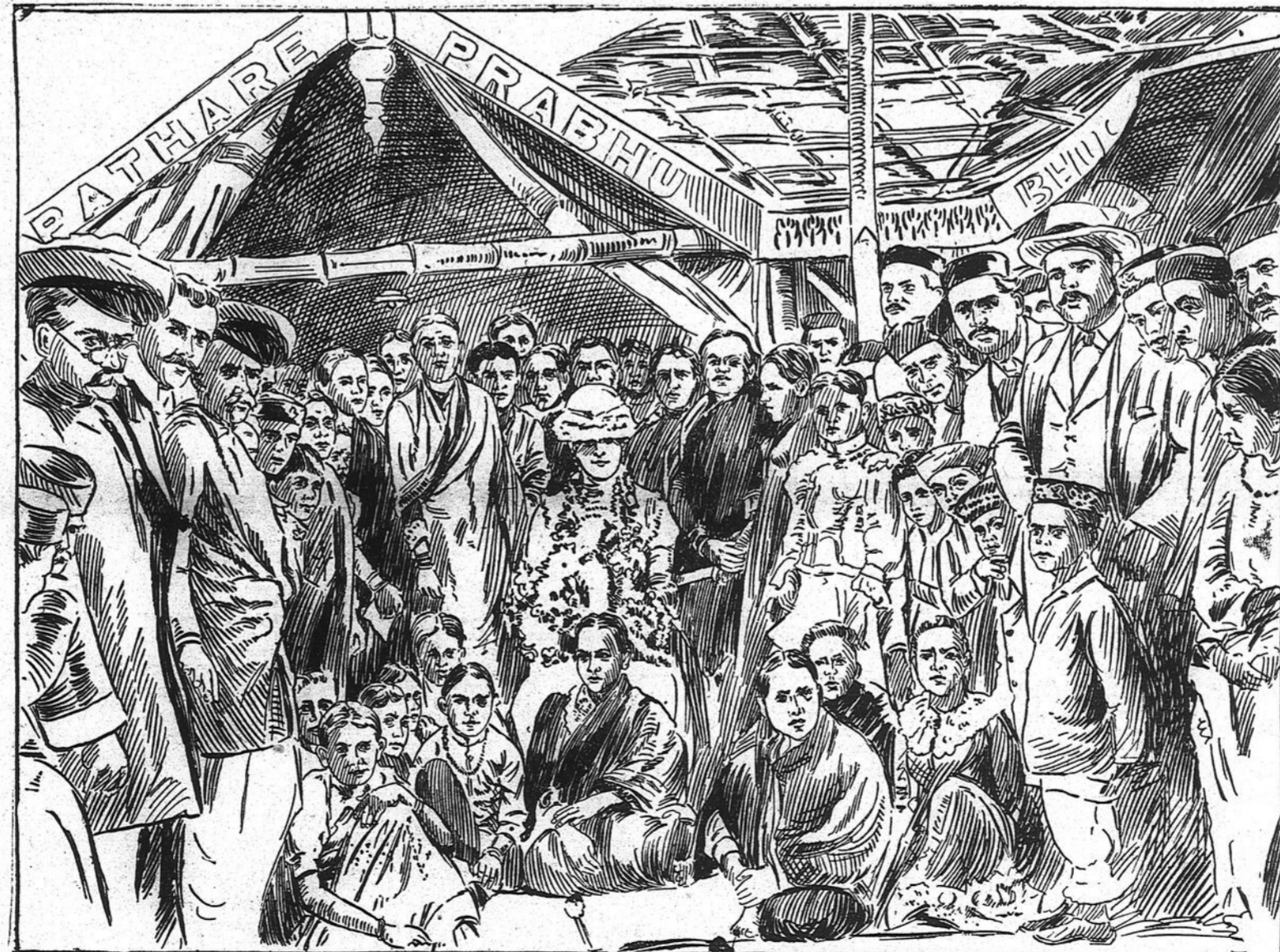
I have more than once heard of a man defending himself from the onslaught of a lion or tiger, by thrusting his rifle barrel down its throat in the last resort. Poor Major Sandbach, of the artillery, came to his death in Somalia a few years ago in attempting to thus hold off a lioness, which nevertheless managed to inflict on his hand and arm bites which proved fatal. A curious story of the same kind comes from the Khandwa district of northern India.

Mr. Bayley, also an artillery officer, was charged by a wounded tiger which he was following up. He missed it with his first barrel, and the second failed to go off. The tiger sprang, and Mr. Bayley jumped to one side, thrusting out his rifle to keep the brute off. The tiger, it is stated, seized the barrels and drove his teeth through them, and being unable to withdraw them, was shot by Captain Harrison, Mr. Bayley's companion.

In his death struggle the tiger dragged the rifle from the owner's hands, and the jar caused by the stroke striking the ground broke off two teeth which were embedded in the steel. This story is said to be absolutely true; but with the profoundest respect for the strength of the tiger's jaws and teeth, I venture to think it wants explanation.—London 'Sketch.'

U. S. CONSTITUTION AND EXPANSION.

(London Times.) It would be foolish to express a decided opinion on the merits of a controversy as to which lawyers in the United States are divided. If we suggest that the letter of the constitution and the course of decisions are in favor of the minority, and that the decision raises as many legal difficulties as it solves, we do so with diffidence. We would go so far as to say that a contrary decision would at this time have been a serious calamity. The court yields to a law of development to which all institutions are amenable. The cause of the anti-expansionists was lost long ago—lost, some would say, in the far off times when the state of Massachusetts protested against the admission into the union of Louisiana as unconstitutional. It was all very well to preach the doctrine that the constitution followed the flag in days when Calhoun and others who used that expression had in view a definite result which they had much at heart. Literally applied today, that doctrine would be fatal to expansion along the lines which the people of the United States have marked out for themselves. They are not prepared to part with what they have won or to shut themselves out of the possibility of one day acquiring more. Neither are they prepared to force Republican institutions upon people totally unfitted for them, or to welcome at Washington batches of black and yellow senators. They mean to be free to do as other countries have done in like circumstances. Jefferson declared that the federal judges, whom he disliked, were 'a corps of sappers and miners, steadily undermining the constitution.' What he thought destruction was development. On this occasion they have engineered, perhaps not very skillfully, a road for the safe advance of the republic into regions which its founders did not contemplate, but from which it is too late to retreat.



VISIT OF LADY NORTHCOTE TO THE PORTUGUESE HEALTH-CAMP AT BOMBAY.

Owing to the annual recurrence of plague in Bombay between the months of November and May, a large portion of the population, abandoning their homes, encamp on non-affected areas in the outskirts of the city, where they live in sheds built of bamboos and palm-leaves. The health-camps are under municipal control and supervision. This year, for the first time, the camps at the Kennedy sea-face were personally inspected by His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph which was taken on the occasion of the visit of Her Excellency Lady Northcote to the ladies of the Portuguese and Prabhu camps. The camp marks a curious departure in Indian economics, in which sanitary laws have hitherto been too little observed. Lady Northcote, it should be remembered, is the adopted daughter of Lord Mount-Stephen. She married Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, as he was then, in 1873.

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